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THE

WORKING GIRLS OF BOSTON.

[From the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, for 1884.]

BY

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

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THE WORKING GIRLS OF BOSTON.

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THE WORKING GIRLS OF BOSTON.

The population of the city of Boston, according to the Tenth United States Census, in 1880, was 362,839; of this number 172,368 were males and 190,571 were females. The whole number of persons engaged in that year in all occupations was 149,194, the males numbering 110,313 and the females 38,881; out of this latter number of females employed in all occupations, there were, in round numbers, 20,000 employed in occupations other than domestic service, and these constitute the body of the working girls of Boston.

To ascertain all the conditions surrounding this large and important class has been the desire of the bureau for some years, but other lines of investigation have prevented the special study of this matter until last year, when a very thorough and searching investigation was commenced. The bureau undertook to ascertain the moral, sanitary, physical, and economical conditions of the working girls of Boston. Of course it was not possible to get a complete personal history of every one of the 20,000 involved, nor was it necessary, but if such personal history for 1,000 at least could be obtained accurately, it would scientifically indicate the condition of the whole, and would answer every purpose of the investigation. To this end, discreet agents were employed to secure by personal application at the homes of the working girls the information desired; the names of girls in various employments were obtained during the daytime, lists were prepared and given to the agents, whose duty it was to call in the evening at the places of residence of those designated.

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No effort was made to select names, but parties were taken at random in all parts of the city, so that the information gathered should be thoroughly representative.

The working girls themselves who gave information, took a very lively interest in the investigation, and aided the bureau in many ways in securing reliable statements. The mothers of the girls, when seen, were, almost without exception, very generous in their support, and expressed the hope that good might result in some way, to relieve those upon whom hard work and small pay bear so heavily.

The mission of the agents was a delicate and seemingly impossible one as viewed from the outside, but the courteous reception and ladylike treatment given them in their evening calls, changed their expected disagreeable work to pleasant and profitable occupation; of course there were some instances where a mistaken sense of "womanly dignity," especially amongst those in easy circumstances, led such parties to refuse to give answers to the questions, but such an experience was rare, and as the field was sufficiently large, it was no obstacle to the prosecution of the work. The information sought was obtained upon schedules to secure perfect uniformity of classification.

The working girls were almost invariably found at home, in the evening, busy at some household or personal duty, and in the large majority of cases an agent was not obliged to make a second visit to secure answers to his inquiries; in the homes of the girls visited even among the poorest, there were many evidences of orderly and artistic arrangement of the household and one could not help being struck with the refinement of feeling that existed among them. In only a few cases were there indications of a lack of neatness or of anything outside of the poverty of the furnishings for which the persons called upon could be held responsible. The testimony on this point is satisfactory and speaks well for the frugality of the work-a-day population of Boston.

The charitable institutions of the city evinced their interest in the investigation, but the class of persons with whom they come in contact was as a rule outside of that for which the investigation was projected.

The territory covered by the investigation embraced all parts

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of the city, the number of persons making complete returns being as follows: —

From the city proper,	589
From South Boston,	160
From East Boston,	81
From Charlestown,	78
From Roxbury,	51
From Dorchester and Washington Village,	54
From Brighton,	19
Total,	1,032

We secured the personal history of these 1,032 of the whole 20,000 working girls of Boston, a number amply sufficient for the scientific purposes of the investigation; what these personal histories teach, the information to be drawn from them, the conclusions resulting from such information, constitute the points or the bases for the analysis of the tables herewith presented.

One of the chief reasons for undertaking this investigation was, to determine whether the ranks of prostitution are recruited from the manufactory; to ascertain this, a thorough canvass was made of all the houses of ill repute in the city known to the police, and information obtained; the results of this special inquiry will be given at the close of this Part and we shall also discuss further on, after having considered the specific points of information, what new efforts are necessary for the relief of honest girls engaged in or seeking honest employment. It is certainly important that the public should know the exact condition of so large a body of women as that employed in the industries of Boston, and this knowledge becomes more important when we consider that Boston is in reality a large manufacturing centre; the proportion of its people engaged in manufactures as shown by Table I. together with the fact that the city turns out $150,000,000 worth of goods annually proves the truth of the statement that the city is a manufacturing city, although the statement may be contrary to popular conclusion. In order therefore that the complete composition of the city, so far as its employments are concerned, may be known, we present a table showing such employments, as the first of the series embodied in this Part.

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TABLE I. — *Occupations and Nativities of the Working Girls of Boston.*

Occupations.	Nativities.							All Nativities.
	United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Scandinavia.	British America.	Other Countries.	
Governm't and Professional,	2,070	80	29	46	3	57	41	2,326
Government (National, State, City, and Town),	76	9	1	1	-	-	-	90
Clerks,	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Employés,	36	6	1	1	-	3	-	47
Officials,	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	28
Clergymen and Church Officers,	15	-	-	-	1	1	-	17
Clergymen,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Missionaries and Colporteurs,	11	-	-	-	1	1	-	13
Lawyers,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Lawyers,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Physicians and Surgeons,	75	9	3	3	-	3	3	96
Chiropodists,	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Dentists,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Midwives,	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	4
Physicians,	70	8	1	2	-	2	2	85
Authors and Literary Persons,	169	4	-	-	-	6	1	180
Authors and Lecturers,	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
Clerks and copyists (personal services),	110	2	-	-	-	5	-	117
Journalists,	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
Librarians,	32	1	-	-	-	1	-	34
Artists,	103	1	-	2	1	6	3	116
Artists,	94	1	-	2	1	3	3	104
Engravers,	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
Portrait painters,	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Sculptors,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Musicians and Teachers of Music,	345	10	8	14	1	16	6	400
Musicians (professional),	60	-	4	1	-	-	1	66
Music teachers,	285	10	4	13	1	16	5	334
Actors and Showmen,	77	3	-	8	-	2	1	91
Actors,	75	3	-	8	-	2	1	89
Employés and agents of shows,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Teachers,	1,204	44	16	18	-	20	27	1,329
Teachers,	1,196	43	16	18	-	20	26	1,319
Teachers of dancing,	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Teachers of drawing and painting,	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Scientific Persons,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Architects,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Designers and draughtsmen,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shorthand writers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Domestic and Personal Office,	7,432	8,440	221	950	256	2,620	196	20,115
Boarding and Lodging,	876	760	18	65	5	145	14	1,883
Boarding-house keepers,	296	69	5	22	2	51	7	452
Hotel keepers,	10	1	-	3	-	-	-	14
Hotel and restaurant clerks,	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
Hotel and restaurant employés,	538	685	4	40	3	90	6	1,366
Restaurant keepers,	15	1	1	-	-	2	-	19
Saloon keepers,	3	4	8	-	-	2	-	17
Domestic Service,	5,489	6,806	175	801	246	2,289	160	15,966
Domestics,	5,489	6,806	175	801	246	2,289	160	15,966

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TABLE I. — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	NATIVITIES.							ALL NATIVITIES.
	United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Scandinavia.	British America.	Other Countries.	
Personal Service,	1,067	874	28	84	5	186	22	2,266
Barbers and hairdressers,	86	7	1	3	1	5	3	106
Bar keepers,	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
Bath-house keepers and employés,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bill posters,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Carpet sewers and cleaners,	18	6	1	-	-	1	-	26
Employés of charitable institutions,	50	18	1	1	-	9	-	79
Intelligence-office keepers,	7	3	1	1	-	2	-	14
Janitors,	21	8	-	3	-	3	-	35
Laundresses,	487	782	17	48	2	85	14	1,435
Nurses,	382	50	7	27	2	79	5	552
Stewardesses,	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION,	2,541	286	31	85	2	139	83	3,167
Merchants,	203	177	12	19	1	13	54	479
Books and stationery,	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Boots and shoes,	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
Butchers,	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Cabinet ware,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cigars and tobacco,	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Clothing,	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
Cloths and textile fabrics,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Confectionery,	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	6
Crockery, china and glassware,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dry goods,	24	9	-	2	-	1	-	36
Fancy goods and notions,	49	15	1	5	-	2	3	75
Fish and oysters,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Furs,	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	4
Grocers,	9	48	1	1	-	-	1	60
Hats and caps,	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	5
Hucksters,	14	25	2	2	-	1	20	64
Junk,	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
Liquors and wines,	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
Newspapers and periodicals,	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Not specified,	42	36	3	3	-	2	1	87
Other, specified,	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
Peddlers,	10	12	1	1	-	-	26	50
Provisions,	5	11	-	-	-	1	1	18
Real estate,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sewing machines,	14	-	-	-	-	2	-	16
Salesmen, Saleswomen, etc.,	397	15	1	14	-	25	3	455
Commercial travellers,	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	9
Salesmen and saleswomen,	391	13	1	14	-	24	3	446
Accountants, Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.,	1,811	83	13	47	1	97	25	2,077
Bookkeepers in stores,	335	5	-	6	-	13	1	360
Clerks, insurance,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Clerks in manufacturing establishments,	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Clerks in stores,	1,281	54	11	35	1	72	21	1,475
Manufact'ng company officials,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing establishment employés,	170	21	1	6	-	9	2	209
Packers,	14	3	1	-	-	3	1	22
Agents, Bankers, Brokers, etc.,	17	1	1	-	-	-	1	20
Agents,	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Bank officials,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Insurance employés,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Officials of companies,	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Patent-right agents,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pawnbrokers,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Messengers and Porters,	99	6	2	3	-	3	-	113
Messengers,	52	4	2	2	-	-	-	60
Newspaper criers and carriers,	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3

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TABLE I. — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	NATIVITIES.							ALL NATIVITIES.
	United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Scandinavia.	British America.	Other Countries.	
Messengers and Porters — Con.								
Porters,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Telegraph employés,	37	1	-	-	-	1	-	39
Telephone company clerks,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Telephone company employés,	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Carriers on Roads,	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
Express company employés,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Teamsters,	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
Carriers on Steam Railways,	11	3	-	2	-	-	-	16
Railroad clerks,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Railroad employés,	8	3	-	2	-	-	-	13
Carriers on Seas and Rivers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Sailors,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
AGRICULTURE,	7	2	-	-	-	11	-	20
Agriculture,	7	1	-	-	-	11	-	19
Dairywomen,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Farmers,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Farm laborers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Florists,	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	11
Animals, Care of, etc.,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Livery stable keepers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES,	9,032	1,452	129	507	44	1,509	190	12,863
Arms and Ammunition,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gun and locksmiths,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Artisans' Tools,	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	7
File makers, cutters, and grinders,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tool and cutlery makers,	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Bakeries,	52	11	1	5	1	5	-	75
Bakers,	52	11	1	5	1	5	-	75
Bookbinderies,	270	9	2	8	-	14	2	305
Bookbinders,	270	9	2	8	-	14	2	305
Boots and Shoes,	178	25	1	4	-	31	-	239
Shoemakers,	32	12	-	2	-	12	-	58
Shoe and boot factory operatives,	146	13	1	2	-	19	-	181
Boxes,	223	14	-	3	-	3	1	244
Box factory operatives,	223	14	-	3	-	3	1	244
Brooms and Brushes,	51	3	-	1	-	1	1	57
Broom and brush makers,	51	3	-	1	-	1	1	57
Building,	8	9	2	1	-	11	-	31
Carpenters,	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	6
Door, sash and blind makers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Masons,	-	5	2	-	-	6	-	13
Painters,	4	1	-	1	-	2	-	8
Paper hangers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plumbers and gas-fitters,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carriages and Wagons,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Carriage makers,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Carpetings,	234	40	-	29	5	12	-	320
Carpet makers,	231	40	-	29	5	12	-	317
Oil-cloth makers,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

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TABLE I. — Continued.

Occupations.	Nativities.							All Nativities.
	United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Scandinavia.	British America.	Other Countries.	
Clocks and Watches,	16	1	1	1	-	2	-	21
Watch and clock makers and repairers,	16	1	1	1	-	2	-	21
Clothing,	6,648	1,162	98	371	32	1,308	159	9,778
Artificial flower makers,	30	-	-	1	-	2	3	36
Dress makers,	3,811	588	61	224	19	758	50	5,511
Glove makers,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hat and cap makers,	45	1	2	1	-	4	-	53
Hoopskirt makers,	77	5	-	5	-	1	1	89
Lace makers,	23	3	-	3	-	1	-	30
Milliners,	592	42	3	22	-	52	5	716
Sewing machine operators,	152	12	2	1	-	13	-	180
Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	80	11	-	-	-	9	-	100
Suspender makers,	33	2	-	2	-	3	3	43
Tailoresses,	1,798	498	30	112	13	465	97	3,013
Umbrella and parasol makers,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cooking and Heating Apparatus,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Chandelier, lamp and lantern makers,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cotton Goods,	166	30	1	15	-	16	1	229
Cotton mill operatives,	22	10	-	3	-	1	1	37
Mill and factory operatives,	123	18	1	5	-	14	-	161
Thread makers,	9	-	-	1	-	1	-	11
Weavers,	12	2	-	6	-	-	-	20
Cotton and Woollen Goods,	21	3	-	2	-	1	-	27
Knitting and hosiery mill operatives,	21	3	-	2	-	1	-	27
Flax, Hemp, and Jute Goods,	42	10	-	8	-	-	5	65
Rope and cordage makers,	42	10	-	8	-	-	5	65
Food Preparations,	117	33	1	3	1	6	2	163
Confectioners,	48	15	1	2	1	1	-	68
Coffee and spice mill operatives,	35	-	-	1	-	3	-	39
Meat and fruit preserving establishment employés,	32	17	-	-	-	2	2	53
Millers,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Furniture,	44	7	3	2	1	5	1	63
Cabinet makers,	5	2	1	1	-	-	1	10
Chair caners,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Upholsterers,	38	4	2	1	1	5	-	51
Glass,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Glass works operatives,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leather,	7	3	4	3	-	1	-	18
Harness makers,	4	3	-	2	-	1	-	10
Leather pocket-book makers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Morocco dressers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tanners and curriers,	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	6
Liquors and Beverages,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Bottlers,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Machines and Machinery,	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	7
Machinists,	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	7
Metals and Metallic Goods,	127	18	1	13	1	18	4	182
Blacksmiths,	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Brass founders and workers,	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Burnishers and polishers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gilders,	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Gold and silver workers,	24	-	-	-	-	2	3	29
Iron and steel works operatives,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron foundry operatives,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Jewellers (so specified),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lead works employés,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

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TABLE I. — Continued.

Occupations.	Nativities.							All Nativities.
	United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Scandinavia.	British America.	Other Countries.	
Metals and Metallic Goods—Con.								
Nail makers,	54	5	1	4	1	1	-	66
Tinners,	16	4	-	8	-	14	-	42
Type founders and cutters,	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	17
Wire makers and workers,	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	6
Musical Instruments,	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	12
Organ makers,	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Pianoforte makers,	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
Paper,	41	13	-	2	-	4	-	60
Card and fancy paper makers,	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	13
Paper mill operatives,	24	8	-	-	-	4	-	36
Rag pickers,	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	11
Printing,	221	13	1	12	1	7	-	255
Lithographers,	16	-	-	2	1	-	-	19
Printers,	204	13	1	10	-	7	-	235
Stereotypers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Print Works,	18	1	-	-	-	1	-	20
Print works operatives,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dyers, bleachers, and scourers,	16	1	-	-	-	1	-	18
Publishing,	20	-	-	1	-	5	-	26
Publishing house employés,	20	-	-	1	-	5	-	26
Rubber,	82	12	-	4	2	11	-	111
Rubber factory operatives,	82	12	-	4	2	11	-	111
Scientific Instruments and Appliances,	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Surgical instrument makers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Truss makers,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Silk,	62	8	2	4	-	2	2	80
Silk mill operatives,	62	8	2	4	-	2	2	80
Stone,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Marble and stone-cutters,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Tobacco,	47	4	2	2	-	2	1	58
Cigar makers,	40	-	2	2	-	2	1	47
Tobacco factory operatives,	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
Vessels,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sail and awning makers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wooden Goods,	8	-	1	1	-	2	3	15
Coopers,	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
Basket makers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mirror and picture frame makers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Pattern makers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wood turners and carvers,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous Manufactures,	299	20	7	10	-	33	8	377
Bone and ivory workers,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Button factory operatives,	37	7	-	1	-	3	1	49
Candle, soap, and tallow-makers,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Chemical works employés,	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Cork makers,	5	-	-	2	-	4	-	11
Feather renovators,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Fireworks makers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fur workers,	19	-	-	-	-	2	-	21
Galloon, gimp, and tassel makers,	25	-	3	-	-	4	-	32
Human hair workers,	21	1	1	2	-	7	-	32
Ink makers,	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Knitters, embroiderers, and worsted workers,	33	7	-	-	-	2	2	44

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TABLE I. — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	NATIVITIES.							ALL NATIVITIES.
	United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Scandinavia.	British America.	Other Countries.	
Miscellaneous Manufactures—Con.								
Lapidaries,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Match makers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mattress makers,	17	1	-	1	-	4	-	23
Patent medicine makers,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Perfumers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Photographers,	18	1	-	-	-	2	-	21
Potters,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Straw workers,	38	-	-	1	-	3	-	42
Trunk and valise makers,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wax workers,	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
Window shade makers,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Woollen mill operatives,	40	2	2	2	-	2	4	52
APPRENTICES, LABORERS, AND INDEFINITE.	190	142	6	7	1	38	6	390
Apprentices,	50	5	1	1	-	1	2	60
Apprentices,	46	5	1	1	-	1	2	56
Apprentices (learned professions),	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Laborers,	116	129	5	6	1	35	3	295
Laborers,	45	89	2	4	1	22	1	164
Laborers in stores and warehouses,	71	40	3	2	-	13	2	131
Indefinite,	24	8	-	-	-	2	1	35
Bag makers,	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
Engineers,	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	5
Manufacturers,	16	3	-	-	-	1	1	21

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Table I. — OCCUPATIONS OF BOSTON.

	Occupations.	Nativities and Sex.								
		United States.			Ireland.			Germany.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	*Government and Professional,*	6,038	2,070	8,108	445	80	525	237	29	266
2	Government (National, State, City, and Town),	1,805	76	1,881	204	9	213	18	1	19
3	Army,	167	-	167	49	-	49	14	-	14
4	Navy,	32	-	32	6	-	6	-	-	-
5	Clergymen and church officers,	336	15	351	49	-	49	23	-	23
6	Lawyers,	603	1	604	18	-	18	5	1	6
7	Physicians and surgeons,	854	75	929	25	9	34	20	3	23
8	Authors and literary persons,	774	169	943	45	4	49	5	-	5
9	Artists,	327	103	430	15	1	16	35	-	35
10	Musicians and teachers of music,	353	345	698	12	10	22	82	8	90
11	Actors and showmen,	188	77	265	6	3	9	4	-	4
12	Teachers,	230	1,204	1,434	10	44	54	17	16	33
13	Scientific persons,	369	5	374	6	-	6	14	-	14
14	*Domestic and Personal Office,*	4,090	7,432	11,522	1,172	8,440	9,612	371	221	592
15	Boarding and lodging,	1,831	876	2,707	412	760	1,172	195	18	213
16	Domestic service,	553	5,489	6,042	366	6,806	7,172	19	175	194
17	Personal service,	1,706	1,067	2,773	394	874	1,268	157	28	185
18	*Trade and Transportation,*	28,855	2,541	31,396	4,467	286	4,753	748	31	779
19	Merchants,	7,339	203	7,542	1,689	177	1,866	429	12	441
20	Salesmen, saleswomen, etc.,	1,464	397	1,861	87	15	102	28	1	29
21	Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc.,	9,944	1,811	11,755	532	83	615	130	13	143
22	Agents, bankers, brokers, etc.,	1,554	17	1,571	53	1	54	36	1	37
23	Messengers and porters,	1,582	99	1,681	324	6	330	18	2	20
24	Carriers on roads,	4,572	3	4,575	1,293	1	1,294	42	-	42
25	Carriers on steam railways,	1,570	11	1,581	206	3	209	9	-	9
26	Carriers on seas and rivers,	830	-	830	283	-	283	56	2	58
27	*Agriculture,*	1,022	7	1,029	844	2	846	40	-	40
28	Agriculture,	479	7	486	350	1	351	33	-	33
29	Animals, care of, etc.,	543	-	543	494	1	495	7	-	7
30	*Fisheries,*	61	-	61	277	-	277	3	-	3
31	Fisheries,	61	-	61	277	-	277	3	-	3
32	*Manufactures and Mechanical Industries,*	19,819	9,032	28,851	6,680	1,452	8,132	1,820	129	1,949
33	Agricultural implements,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Arms and ammunition,	76	-	76	12	-	12	18	1	19
35	Artisians' tools,	62	5	67	7	-	7	10	-	10
36	Bakeries,	338	52	390	135	11	146	160	1	161
37	Bookbinderies,	220	270	490	29	9	38	13	2	15
38	Boots and shoes,	561	178	739	413	25	438	19	1	20
39	Boxes,	88	223	311	5	14	19	5	-	5
40	Brooms and brushes,	98	51	149	12	3	15	5	-	5
41	Building,	5,687	8	5,695	1,815	9	1,824	183	2	185
42	Carriages and wagons,	204	-	204	66	2	68	17	-	17
43	Carpetings,	90	234	324	34	40	74	4	-	4
44	Clocks and watches,	151	16	167	9	1	10	18	1	19
45	Clothing,	807	6,648	7,455	762	1,162	1,924	231	98	329
46	Cooking and heating apparatus,	8	-	8	3	-	3	2	-	2
47	Cotton goods,	170	166	336	25	30	55	5	1	6
48	Cotton and woollen goods,	1	21	22	1	3	4	-	-	-
49	Flax, hemp and jute goods,	140	42	182	58	10	68	20	-	20
50	Food preparations,	315	117	432	75	33	108	102	1	103
51	Furniture,	1,200	44	1,244	189	7	196	184	3	187
52	Glass,	70	2	72	21	-	21	2	-	2
53	Hair,	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
54	Leather,	478	7	485	381	3	384	63	4	67
55	Linen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Liquors and beverages,	114	5	119	73	-	73	116	-	116
57	Lumber,	106	-	106	25	-	25	1	-	1
58	Machines and machinery,	1,648	3	1,651	343	1	344	73	-	73
59	Metals and metallic goods,	2,324	127	2,451	1,025	18	1,043	191	1	192

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RECAPITULATION. — *United States Census, 1880.*

NATIVITIES AND SEX.

Great Britain.			Scandinavia.			British America.			Other Countries.			All Nativities.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
247	46	293	25	3	28	248	57	305	172	41	213	7,412	2,326	9,738	1
29	1	30	-	-	-	58	3	61	14	-	14	2,128	90	2,218	2
5	-	5	1	-	1	8	-	8	3	-	3	247	-	247	3
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	43	-	43	4
17	-	17	3	1	4	15	1	16	17	-	17	460	17	477	5
8	-	8	1	-	1	7	-	7	4	-	4	646	2	648	6
32	3	35	1	-	1	45	3	48	12	3	15	989	96	1,085	7
29	-	29	5	-	5	19	6	25	11	1	12	888	180	1,068	8
36	2	38	7	1	8	25	6	31	19	3	22	464	116	580	9
32	14	46	-	1	1	16	16	32	50	6	56	545	400	945	10
10	8	18	-	-	-	17	2	19	2	1	3	227	91	318	11
12	18	30	-	-	-	13	20	33	31	27	58	313	1,329	1,642	12
35	-	35	7	-	7	23	-	23	8	-	8	462	5	467	13
328	950	1,278	57	256	313	339	2,620	2,959	396	196	592	6,753	20,115	26,868	14
115	65	180	27	5	32	159	145	304	89	14	103	2,828	1,883	4,711	15
111	801	912	12	246	258	69	2,289	2,358	60	160	220	1,190	15,966	17,156	16
102	84	186	18	5	23	111	186	297	247	22	269	2,735	2,266	5,001	17
1,302	85	1,387	163	2	165	1,761	139	1,900	747	83	830	38,043	3,167	41,210	18
390	19	409	31	1	32	350	13	363	398	54	452	10,626	479	11,105	19
66	14	80	2	-	2	77	25	102	18	3	21	1,742	455	2,197	20
371	47	418	12	1	13	513	97	610	105	25	130	11,607	2,077	13,684	21
54	-	54	2	-	2	38	-	38	29	1	30	1,766	20	1,786	22
73	3	76	5	-	5	105	3	108	29	-	29	2,136	113	2,249	23
167	-	167	6	-	6	379	1	380	24	-	24	6,483	5	6,488	24
57	2	59	5	-	5	93	-	93	3	-	3	1,943	16	1,959	25
124	-	124	100	-	100	206	-	206	141	-	141	1,740	2	1,742	26
86	-	86	9	-	9	107	11	118	26	-	26	2,134	20	2,154	27
52	-	52	4	-	4	43	11	54	21	-	21	982	19	1,001	28
34	-	34	5	-	5	64	-	64	5	-	5	1,152	1	1,153	29
2	-	2	1	-	1	11	-	11	17	-	17	372	-	372	30
2	-	2	1	-	1	11	-	11	17	-	17	372	-	372	31
2,449	507	2,956	429	44	473	3,580	1,509	5,089	951	190	1,141	35,728	12,863	48,591	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	33
19	-	19	2	-	2	4	-	4	2	-	2	133	1	134	34
19	-	19	-	-	-	4	2	6	11	-	11	113	7	120	35
96	5	101	1	1	2	52	5	57	38	-	38	820	75	895	36
18	8	26	4	-	4	9	14	23	1	2	3	294	305	599	37
80	4	84	20	-	20	147	31	178	38	-	38	1,278	239	1,517	38
4	3	7	2	-	2	3	3	6	-	1	1	107	244	351	39
11	1	12	3	-	3	7	1	8	4	1	5	140	57	197	40
637	1	638	77	-	77	1,401	11	1,412	162	-	162	9,962	31	9,993	41
22	-	22	7	-	7	91	-	91	4	-	4	411	2	413	42
35	29	64	2	5	7	6	12	18	2	-	2	173	320	493	43
20	1	21	5	-	5	12	2	14	24	-	24	239	21	260	44
157	371	528	33	32	65	124	1,308	1,432	153	159	312	2,267	9,778	12,045	45
3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	1	18	46
17	15	32	1	-	1	5	16	21	7	1	8	230	229	459	47
-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	27	30	48
24	8	32	-	-	-	12	-	12	19	5	24	273	65	338	49
16	3	19	1	1	2	29	6	35	22	2	24	560	163	723	50
132	2	134	67	1	68	184	5	189	84	1	85	2,040	63	2,103	51
15	-	15	-	-	-	6	-	6	3	-	3	117	2	119	52
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	53
53	3	56	5	-	5	101	1	102	27	-	27	1,108	18	1,126	54
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	55
16	-	16	2	-	2	6	-	6	11	-	11	338	5	343	56
2	-	2	2	-	2	14	-	14	2	-	2	152	-	152	57
235	-	235	36	-	36	156	3	159	29	-	29	2,520	7	2,527	58
319	13	332	56	1	57	431	18	449	83	4	87	4,429	182	4,611	59

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Table I. — OCCUPATIONS OF BOSTON.

	Occupations.	Nativities and Sex.								
		United States.			Ireland.			Germany.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	Manufactures, etc. — Con.									
60	Musical instruments,	545	10	555	56	–	56	39	–	39
61	Oils and illuminating fluids,	39	–	39	14	–	14	–	–	–
62	Paper,	80	41	121	40	13	53	4	–	4
63	Printing,	1,631	221	1,852	190	13	203	58	1	59
64	Print works,	65	18	83	3	1	4	10	–	10
65	Publishing,	103	20	123	3	–	3	–	–	–
66	Railroad construction,	63	–	63	7	–	7	1	–	1
67	Rubber,	59	82	141	22	12	34	16	–	16
68	Scientific instruments and appliances,	24	2	26	4	–	4	10	–	10
69	Silk,	13	62	75	1	8	9	4	2	6
70	Stone,	320	1	321	351	–	351	11	–	11
71	Tobacco,	153	47	200	22	4	26	85	2	87
72	Vessels,	579	2	581	64	–	64	17	–	17
73	Wooden goods,	624	8	632	181	–	181	82	1	83
74	Miscellaneous manufactures,	561	299	860	204	20	224	40	7	47
	Apprentices, Laborers, and Indefinite									
75		7,087	190	7,277	10,458	142	10,600	356	6	362
76	Apprentices,	772	50	822	30	5	35	9	1	10
77	Laborers,	4,636	116	4,752	10,192	129	10,321	291	5	296
78	Indefinite,	1,679	24	1,703	236	8	244	56	–	56
	Recapitulation by Classes.									
79	Government and professional,	6,038	2,070	8,108	445	80	525	237	29	266
80	Domestic and personal office,	4,090	7,432	11,522	1,172	8,440	9,612	371	221	592
81	Trade and transportation,	28,855	2,541	31,396	4,467	286	4,753	748	31	779
82	Agriculture,	1,022	7	1,029	844	2	846	40	–	40
83	Fisheries,	61	–	61	277	–	277	3	–	3
84	Manufactures and mechanical industries,	19,819	9,032	28,851	6,680	1,452	8,132	1,820	129	1,949
85	Apprentices, laborers, and indefinite,	7,087	190	7,277	10,458	142	10,600	356	6	362
86	Totals,	66,972	21,272	88,244	24,343	10,402	34,745	3,575	416	3,991

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RECAPITULATION. — *United States Census, 1880* — Concluded.

Nativities and Sex.															
Great Britain.			Scandinavia.			British America.			Other Countries.			All Nativities.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
26	-	26	23	-	23	73	2	75	17	-	17	779	12	791	60
3	-	3	2	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	1	62	-	62	61
11	2	13	-	-	-	12	4	16	5	-	5	152	60	212	62
126	12	138	17	1	18	182	7	189	26	-	26	2,230	225	2,485	63
6	-	6	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	-	4	90	20	110	64
1	1	2	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	109	26	135	65
1	-	1	9	-	9	6	-	6	3	-	3	90	-	90	66
6	4	10	-	2	2	7	11	18	1	-	1	111	111	222	67
2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	45	3	48	68
3	4	7	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	2	3	25	80	105	69
59	-	59	4	-	4	52	1	53	31	-	31	828	2	830	70
42	2	44	7	-	7	16	2	18	51	1	52	376	58	434	71
66	-	66	21	-	21	192	-	192	28	-	28	967	2	969	72
74	1	75	11	-	11	152	2	154	31	3	34	1,155	15	1,170	73
72	10	82	9	-	9	69	33	102	24	8	32	979	377	1,356	74
640	7	647	131	1	132	817	38	855	382	6	388	19,871	390	20,261	75
30	1	31	5	-	5	47	1	48	6	2	8	899	60	959	76
465	6	471	94	1	95	668	35	703	342	3	345	16,688	295	16,983	77
145	-	145	32	-	32	102	2	104	34	1	35	2,284	35	2,319	78
247	46	293	25	3	28	248	57	305	172	41	213	7,412	2,326	9,738	79
328	950	1,278	57	256	313	339	2,620	2,959	396	196	592	6,753	20,115	26,868	80
1,302	85	1,387	163	2	165	1,761	139	1,900	747	83	830	38,043	3,167	41,210	81
86	-	86	9	-	9	107	11	118	26	-	26	2,134	20	2,154	82
2	-	2	1	-	1	11	-	11	17	-	17	372	-	372	83
2,449	507	2,956	429	44	473	3,580	1,509	5,089	951	190	1,141	35,728	12,863	48,591	84
640	7	647	131	1	132	817	38	855	382	6	388	19,871	390	20,261	85
5,054	1,595	6,649	815	306	1,121	6,863	4,374	11,237	2,691	516	3,207	110,313	38,881	149,194	86

With the complete information as to all the occupations of the working people of Boston as shown in the preceding recapitulation, it is of interest to know to what extent, or to what occupations the investigation under consideration extended. This information is contained in Table II., which follows, giving the general subdivisions and employments according to the Census classifications, and the number of parties giving information according to the principal minor subdivisions under the general classification.

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TABLE II. — *Occupations of Working Girls in Boston.*

[Comprehending the 1,032 included in the investigation.]

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER.	
	Detail.	Aggregates.
PERSONAL SERVICE.	–	83
Carpet sewers,	12	–
Copyists,	3	–
Dye house employés,	6	–
Laundry employés,	8	–
Matrons and nurses,	7	–
Restaurant employés,	18	–
Sewing machine teachers,	3	–
Telegraph operators,	3	–
Other personal service,	23	–
TRADE.	–	123
Bookkeepers,	11	–
Clerks,	15	–
Cashiers,	5	–
Cash dial tenders,	7	–
Errand girls,	5	–
Writers,	3	–
Saleswomen,	77	–
MANUFACTURES.	–	826
Bookbinderies,	29	–
Boots and shoes,	26	–
Brooms and brushes,	9	–
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	–
Carpetings,	17	–
Clocks and watches,	7	–
Clothing, men's, —		
Tailoresses,	72	–
Coats,	87	–
Pantaloons,	26	–
Vests,	9	–
Hats and caps,	11	–
Neckties and furnishing goods,	7	–
Oiled clothing,	3	–
Overalls, jumpers, and colored shirts,	5	–
Shirts,	27	–
Suspenders,	10	–
Clothing, women's, —		
Dressmakers: in business for themselves,	38	–
Dressmakers: at work for others,	62	–
Milliners,	15	–
Seamstresses,	36	–
Bonnets and hats,	7	–
Cloaks, sacks, and suits,	26	–
Corsets,	7	–
Hoopskirts and bustles,	8	–

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TABLE II. — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER.	
	Detail.	Aggregates.
MANUFACTURES — Concluded.		
Cotton, woollen, and worsted goods,	12	–
Drugs and medicines,	5	–
Food preparations,	33	–
Furniture,	18	–
Hair,	4	–
Leather,	3	–
Metals and metallic goods,	15	–
Musical instruments and strings,	3	–
Nets, seines, etc.,	4	–
Paper,	14	–
Paper boxes,	32	–
Photographs,	3	–
Polishes and dressings,	4	–
Printing and publishing,	28	–
Rubber and elastic goods,	55	–
Scientific instruments and appliances,	7	–
Silk,	3	–
Straw goods,	11	–
Tobacco,	11	–

Notwithstanding the foregoing table indicates the chief subdivisions of employments, yet in order to show how far the subdivision of employments was carried, a fine classification has been made of the various subdivisions of labor from which information was collected, as follows: —

PERSONAL SERVICE.

Artist's model; awning sewers; ballet girl; carpet sewers; carpet sewer and upholsteress; carpet and window shade sewer; copyists; cotton sorter; curled hair carder; dye-house employés: glove cleanser, glove dyers, and presser in dye house; feather sorter; hair dressers; ink bottler and labeller; lamp-top cementer; laundry work: laundresses, ironers, shirt ironer, and shirt polisher; librarian's assistant; match bunchers; matrons; assistant matron; nurses; pasting directions on curtain fixtures; picture frame gilder; preserving natural flowers; rag cutters; restaurant employés: cook, assistant cooks, assistant pastry cook, pantry girl, and table girls; sewing machine fitters; sewing machine teachers; starch maker; telegraph operators; and telephone operator.

TRADE.

Bookkeepers: in auction store, bookbindery, book publishing office, charitable institution, dry goods stores, grocery store, jewelry store, nail factory, patent medicine establishment, and provision store.

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Clerks: in clothing house, confectionery store, dry goods stores, dry and fancy goods store, fancy goods store, lace store, mercantile agency, photograph rooms, and tea store.

Cashiers: in physician's office, provision store, and restaurants.

Cash dial tenders: in dry goods stores.

Errand girls: in dry goods stores, straw factory, and trimmings store.

Writers: in dry goods store, and publishing houses.

Saleswomen: artificial flowers, in bakeries, buttons, cloaks, cloaks and suits, clothing, confectionery, corsets, dry goods, fancy goods, glassware, gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery, jewelry, laces, millinery, periodicals, pocket books, small wares, stationery, suits, thread and trimmings, and women's underwear.

MANUFACTURES.

Bookbinderies.—Bookbinders, folders, gatherers, and sewers; forewoman; gold leaf layers; indexers; and ruling machine feeder.

Boots and Shoes.—Boot and shoe sewer; carpet slipper maker; corder on slippers; drafter of shoe patterns; heel cutter, and makers; inner sole makers; lining pasters; machine stitchers and sewers; shoe counter paster; shoe stitcher; shoe and slipper maker; and sole and heel paster.

Brooms and Brushes.—Brush makers, nailer, and setters; and feather duster maker.

Buttons and Dress Trimmings.—Buttons: makers, packer, polisher, separator of button covers, and ticket writer; dress trimmings: embroiderer, embroidery stamper, fringe maker, lace cutter, and plaiters.

Carpetings.—Color setters; filler; filler's assistant; printer; stair pad maker; weavers; winder; and winder's helper.

Clocks and Watches.—Watch case polishers; watch jewel examiner, and maker; watch parts cleaner and polisher, and maker.

Clothing, Men's.—Tailoresses: baster, bushelwomen, button-hole finisher, button-hole makers, examiner, forewoman, general shop girl, pocket maker and finisher, press girls, sewing machine operators, tailoresses, and trimmer; coats: bushelwomen, coat basters, finishers, makers, and pressers, coat collar maker, custom button-hole maker, machine stitchers, press girls, and sewing machine operators; pantaloons: pantaloon finisher, makers, and stitcher; vests: sewing machine operator, vest makers, and sewer; hats and caps: cap makers, hat binder, and trimmers, and plush sewers; neckties and furnishing goods: machine operators, and necktie makers; oiled clothing: machine operators; overalls, jumpers, and colored shirts: colored shirt and overalls maker, overalls maker, overalls and jumper maker, and sewing machine operators; shirts: button-hole maker, sewing machine operators, shirt-bosom folder, shirt finishers, and makers; suspenders: forewoman, machine buckle cutter, machine stitchers, suspender makers, and packers.

Clothing, Women's.—Dressmakers: in business for themselves, or at work for others, dress and cloak maker, button-hole makers, cutter, and tailoress on women's garments; milliners; seamstresses: buttons, collars and cuffs, costumes, dress goods, women's, and infants' underwear, in private families, fur sewer, glove sewer, gunny bag sewer, machine sewer on carriage curtains, sewing machine operator on skirts, and women's under-

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wear; bonnets and hats: bonnet-frame makers, lace worker on bonnet frames, and pompon maker; cloaks, sacks, and suits: cloakmakers, cloak and suit maker, cloak presser, Jersey sack maker, machine operators on cloaks, and sack maker; corset makers; hoopskirts and bustles: bustle makers, hoopskirt cramper, and makers.

Cotton, Woollen, and Worsted Goods.—Blanket maker; mittens: bobbin winder, machine operator, and finisher; seamstress on cardigan jackets; sewing machine operators on quilts; and worsted workers.

Drugs and Medicines.—Bottler of patent medicines; court plaster maker; packers of troches; and porous plaster maker.

Food Preparations.—Chocolate worker; confectionery makers, and packers; gum drop makers; lozenge cutter, and makers; fish canner, cleaners, and packer; meat weigher; bottlers of pickles; bottle labellers of pickles and preserves; cracker baker; coffee sorter; salt packer; spice packer; and yeast cake coverer.

Furniture.—Mattresses: forewoman in feather room, machine button-hole maker, mattress makers, sewer, and stitcher and finisher, and sewing machine operators; pillows: feather pillow maker, and pillow maker; upholstery and drapery: drapery curtain maker, drapery sewers, sewing machine operator, and upholstery sewer.

Hair.—Hair workers; and wig maker.

Leather.—Belt maker; belt and shawl strap maker; and collar and belt maker.

Metals and Metallic Goods.—Britannia worker; gold bookers; jewelry polishers, and solderer; nail pointer; type foundry employés: breakers, rubber, and setters.

Musical Instruments and Strings.—Musical string winder; and piano-forte bushers.

Nets, Seines, etc.—Bobbin winders; machine net stretcher; and twine netter.

Paper.—Fancy card cutters, fringer, and packers and sorters; forewoman in fancy card stock room; paper bag makers; and paper block maker.

Paper Boxes.—Paper box makers.

Photographs.—Photograph colorer, finisher, and printer.

Polishes and Dressings.—Blacking packer and labeller, bottler, and sponge attacher; and forewoman in blacking factory.

Printing and Publishing.—Printing: compositors, paper rulers, press feeders, and proof readers; publishing: book folder, paster and coverer (lithograph). card cutter and book folder (lithograph), and paper folders.

Rubber and Elastic Goods.—Gossamer rubber clothing: bobbin winder, button-hole maker, button sewer, examiner, folder, and sewing machine operators; rubber hat makers; elastic fabric weavers, and webbing weaver.

Scientific Instruments and Appliances.—Electrical machine makers; and truss maker.

Silk.—Forewoman in stock room; spooler; and warper.

Straw Goods.—Machine operators; and straw bleachery employés.

Tobacco.—Cigar makers; spout filler; tobacco strippers; and tobacco stripper and booker.

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Having thus given the general occupations of the working people of Boston and specifically of the working women, and also the occupations of those reached by the investigation, we now present in detail the specific points of information gained and for convenience of classification we do this under six general topics or chapters: —

I. Social Condition.
II. Occupations, Places in which Employed.
III. Hours of Labor, Time Lost, etc.
IV. Physical and Sanitary Condition.
V. Economic Condition.
VI. Moral Condition.

In presenting information under these general chapter heads, we have sought, as far as possible, to bring everything to the tabular form, as this method enables us to present a larger grouping of facts in less space and with more clearness than in any other way.

I. SOCIAL CONDITION.

Residence.

The following table shows the residence, so far as the home is concerned, of the girls from whom information was sought.

Residence.

Classification.	Personal Service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
At home,	11	1	19	31
At home with husband,	2	–	16	18
At home with parents,	32	87	475	594
At home with relatives,	7	4	54	65
At home with friends,	1	–	–	1
Boarding house,	7	17	92	116
Lodging house,	18	7	130	155
Private family,	5	7	40	52
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

From this table it is seen that out of the whole 1,032 involved, 594 were living with their parents and only 155 sought

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shelter in lodging houses; these latter as will be seen later on took their meals in other places, at restaurants and so forth; the fact that so many live with their parents is one which enters largely into the moral condition of the working girls. The families of those living at home were variously constituted, some of them reporting themselves as one of five, six, seven, eight, and even nine children; in one case the girl, a brother, sister and her father working for the support of a family of eight, in another case the girl herself and one of eight children working for the whole support; but the composition of the family in all these cases was complete; it was either the girl and mother, or several sisters and brothers, or the girl and the father, in all these 594 cases. The idea of the family is still further noticed in connection with those returned as living "at home with relatives;" this occurred where from one cause or another, by death or otherwise, a separate living became necessary; in some instances we found brothers and sisters living together, working and bearing alike the expenses of the household, or one sister often attending to the household duties while the others were working for the means of support, in other cases all working in shops and doing the housework and sewing nights and mornings; others away from home have sought shelter with a married sister, aunt, or other relative, while even at a boarding house we find girls and relatives lodging and boarding together, and amongst those boarding the girls generally spoke well of their landladies as evincing a motherly interest in the welfare of the homes and those living with them. The surroundings of these girls in their homes were as varied as the methods of living; the surroundings of 348 were what would come under the general classification of good, ranging from good, very good, comfortable and so forth up to excellent; under the general designation of fair, running from moderately good, fairly good to very neat, there were 135, while only 129 had home surroundings which could be classified generally as poor, meaning unpleasant and poor but not very poor, and very poor; of the remaining 420 it is very safe to say that there was nothing out of the common conditions of home life, and they should probably be classed as having good surroundings. The evidences of hardship or extreme economy which in some instances were reported, would of

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course, taken by themselves, seem to indicate to some extent a bad state of affairs, but often while they show the evils of poor pay and the necessarily poor methods of living resulting therefrom, it does not detract from the good results of the investigation, but brings out more clearly the necessary contributive aid furnished by the parents, relatives, and friends of the working girls if they would have them live in ordinary comfort.

The fact will be apparent when the economic condition of the working girls is considered (chapt. V. *post*), that by living at home the girls in our shops and stores are able to live on meagre wages. In other words, parents and friends must make up for short wages.

Under physical and sanitary condition, we shall have occasion to refer to home life again, but as a whole the homes were, on account of large contributory expenses, creditable.

Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living.

In showing the facts under this sub-title we have divided the occupations into three great heads, — Personal Service, Trade, and Manufactures. To ascertain what particular occupations are classed under these general heads, the reader must turn to the table on page 16, which will be a guide to all tables having this feature of classification.

The following table exhibits fully and in detail the origin of the working girls, and the facts contained in the table are given in detail on account of their value for further comparison. The question as to the destination of girls of various nationalities is becoming very important in studying the influence of our industrial system upon them; the absence of the purely American girl in the occupations involved under this investigation is clearly apparent, and the question is often asked when such facts as those presented are observed, what has become of her? We may not after presenting this table be able to answer this question very clearly, but we can answer clearly the logical sequence of it, viz: — what girl has taken her place; a study of the following table will therefore prove valuable.

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PERSONAL SERVICE. — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living.*

Nativity.			Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living.			
Working girls born in —	Fathers born in —	Mothers born in —			Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
Mass.	Ire.	Ire.	S	19	4	3	9	3
			M	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Mass.	Mass.	S	9	4	–	3	2
			W	2	1	1	–	–
Mass.	N. B.	N. B.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	Ire.	N. F.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Scot.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Me.	N. B.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Mass.	Conn.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Port.	Port.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Me.	Me.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Mass.	Me.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	N. H.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Me.	Me.	Me.	S	4	3	–	1	–
			M	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Mass.	Mass.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Eng.	N. Y.	W	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	N. H.	N. H.	S	2	1	–	–	1
			M	1	1	–	–	–
N. H.	N. Y.	Vt.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	Eng.	N. H.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Vt.	Vt.	Vt.	M	1	–	–	1	–
Conn.	France	N. Y.	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. Y.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. J.	Eng.	Eng.	M	1	–	–	–	1
	Totals,	United	States,	56	20	4	18	14
Can.	Can.	Can.	S	3	3	–	–	–
N. B.	N. B.	N. B.	S	1	–	–	1	–
			M	1	–	–	1	–
N. B.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. B.	Eng.	Eng.	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. S.	N. S.	N. S.	M	1	1	–	–	–
N. S.	Eng.	N. Y.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. F.	Eng.	Scot.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. F.	N. F.	N. F.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. F.	N. B.	N. B.	W	1	1	–	–	–
P. E. I.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	–	1
	Totals,	British A	merica,	13	5	–	4	4
Ire.	Ire.	Ire.	S	9	1	1	4	3
			M	1	–	–	–	1
Eng.	Eng.	Eng.	S	1	1	–	–	–
			M	2	–	–	1	1
Italy	Italy	Italy	S	1	1	–	–	–
	Totals,	Europe,		14	3	1	5	5

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TRADE. — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living.*

Nativity.			Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living.			
Working girls born in —	Fathers born in —	Mothers born in —			Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
Mass.	Ire.	Ire.	S	46	28	6	11	1
Mass.	Mass.	Mass.	S	9	4	–	5	–
			W	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	N. H.	N. H.	S	3	–	1	2	–
Mass.	Me.	Me.	S	2	1	1	–	–
Mass.	Mass.	Eng.	S	2	1	–	1	–
Mass.	Ger.	Ger.	S	2	2	–	–	–
Mass.	Poland	Poland	S	2	2	–	–	–
Mass.	Ire.	N. B.	S	2	2	–	–	–
Mass.	Scot.	Ire.	S	2	–	–	1	1
Mass.	Mass.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	N. Y.	N. Y.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	N. H.	Eng.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	N. Y.	Mass.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	Italy	Italy	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	D. C.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	N. H.	Me.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Me.	Vt.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	Italy	Ire.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Ire.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Ire.	N. F.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	N. B.	N. B.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Me.	Eng.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	N. B.	Ire.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Mass.	Me.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Ire.	Eng.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	Me.	N. H.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Penn.	Mass.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Me.	Me.	S	12	4	1	6	1
			W	1	–	1	–	–
N. H.	Mass.	Mass.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Vt.	Scot.	Eng.	S	2	1	–	1	–
N. Y.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. J.	N. Y.	N. S.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Ohio	Ohio	Ohio.	S	1	1	–	–	–
	Totals,	United	States,	108	57	11	32	8
Can.	Can.	Can.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. B.	N. B.	N. B.	S	2	1	–	1	–
N. B.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. S.	N. S.	N. S.	S	2	–	–	2	–
N. S.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. S.	Eng.	Scot.	S	1	–	–	1	–
	Totals,	British A	merica,	8	4	–	4	–
Eng.	Eng.	Eng.	S	5	2	–	3	–
Eng.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	S	1	–	1	–	–
	Totals,	Europe,		7	2	1	3	1

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MANUFACTURES. — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living.*

Nativity.			Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living.			
Working girls born in—	Fathers born in—	Mothers born in—			Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
Mass.	Ire.	Ire.	S	304	158	22	94	30
			M	6	4	–	1	1
			W	3	1	–	2	–
Mass.	Mass.	Mass.	S	54	21	2	19	12
			M	5	1	–	4	–
			W	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Ger.	Ger.	S	13	11	1	1	–
Mass.	Ire.	Mass.	S	9	5	1	2	1
Mass.	Ire.	N. B.	S	5	4	–	1	–
			M	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Eng.	Ire.	S	6	4	1	1	–
Mass.	Me.	Mass.	S	5	2	–	2	1
Mass.	Ger.	Ire.	S	4	3	1	–	–
Mass.	Me.	Ire.	S	4	3	–	1	–
Mass.	Ire.	Eng.	S	3	1	–	1	1
Mass.	N. H.	N. H.	S	3	1	–	2	–
Mass.	Eng.	Eng.	S	3	3	–	–	–
Mass.	N. B.	N. B.	S	2	2	–	–	–
Mass.	Me.	Me.	S	3	2	–	–	1
Mass.	Ire.	Scot.	S	1	–	–	1	–
			W	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	N. S.	N. S.	S	1	–	–	–	1
			M	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Mass.	Ire.	S	2	–	1	1	–
Mass.	Me.	N. H.	S	2	–	–	2	–
Mass.	N. B.	Ire.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Mass.	Can.	Can.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Scot.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	Scot.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Port.	Port.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Vt.	Mass.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Mass.	N. Y.	Conn.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Italy	Ire.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Me.	R. I.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Unk.	Mass.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Me.	Penn.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	N. H.	Mass.	M	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Poland	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Azores	Ire.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Mass.	Mass.	Me.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Ger.	Mass.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Mass.	N. Y.	N. Y.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Mass.	N. S.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Me.	N. Y.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Penn.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Ire.	N. F.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	France	Ire.	M	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Italy	Italy	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	N. S.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	Wales	Wales	S	1	–	–	1	–

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MANUFACTURES — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living* — Continued.

Nativity.			Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living.			
Working girls born in —	Fathers born in —	Mothers born in —			Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
Mass.	Ire.	Me.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Mass.	Ger.	Holland	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	Conn.	Ire.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Mass.	N. H.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Mass.	Can.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	France	Ger.	M	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	N. B.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Me.	Me.	Me.	S	26	7	3	5	11
			M	11	3	1	2	5
			W	7	2	2	1	2
Me.	Ire.	Ire.	S	3	2	–	1	–
Me.	Ire.	N. B.	S	1	–	–	–	1
			W	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Vt.	Me.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Me.	N. H.	N. H.	W	1	–	–	1	–
Me.	N. S.	N. S.	W	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	N. H.	Me.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Me.	Mass.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Eng.	Ire.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Me.	N. B.	N. B.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Me.	Mass.	N. H.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. H.	N. H.	N. H.	S	2	2	–	–	–
			M	3	1	1	–	1
N. H.	N. H.	Vt.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	Conn.	Mass.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	N. S.	N. H.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	Mass.	N. H.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. H.	N. H.	Me.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	Conn.	N. H.	M	1	–	–	1	–
Vt.	Vt.	Vt.	S	3	2	–	1	–
			M	1	–	1	–	–
			W	1	–	–	–	1
Vt.	Scot.	Eng.	S	4	1	–	3	–
Vt.	Mass.	Mass.	S	2	1	–	–	1
Vt.	R. I.	Vt.	S	1	–	–	–	1
R. I.	Ire.	Ire.	S	2	–	2	–	–
R. I.	Ire.	Scot.	S	1	–	1	–	–
R. I.	R. I.	R. I.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Conn.	Ire.	Ire.	S	2	2	–	–	–
Conn.	Cal.	Conn.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Conn.	Conn	Conn.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Conn.	N. Y.	R. I.	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. Y.	Ire.	Ire.	S	4	1	–	3	–
N. Y.	Ger.	Eng.	S	2	–	–	–	2
N. Y.	Scot.	N. Y.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	W	1	–	–	–	1
N. Y.	Mass	Mass.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Penn.	Ire.	Ire.	S	2	1	1	–	–
Penn.	Penn.	Penn.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Penn.	Penn.	Va.	S	1	–	–	–	1

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MANUFACTURES — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living* — Continued.

Nativity.			Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living.			
Working girls born in —	Fathers born in —	Mothers born in —			Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
Md.	Md.	Md.	M	1	–	–	–	1
S. C.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	–	1	–	–
S C.	S. C.	S. C.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Miss.	Md.	Va.	S	2	–	–	2	–
Ill.	Mass.	Mass.	W	1	–	–	–	1
Mo.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Wis.	Mass.	N Y.	M	1	–	–	1	–
Wis.	Wis.	Me.	S	1	–	–	1	–
	Totals,	United	States,	585	271	48	169	97
Can.	Ire.	Ire.	S	6	5	–	–	1
Can.	Can.	Can.	S	2	–	–	1	1
Can.	Can.	Mass.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Can.	Eng.	Eng.	W	1	–	–	1	–
N. B.	Ire.	Ire.	S	17	7	–	6	4
			M	1	–	–	1	–
			W	1	–	–	1	–
N. B.	N. B.	N. B.	S	13	4	1	6	2
			W	2	–	–	1	1
N. B.	N. B.	Scot.	M	1	1	–	–	–
N. B.	Wales	Scot.	M	1	–	–	1	–
N. B.	Ger.	Ger.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. S.	N. S.	N. S.	S	24	4	2	12	6
			M	1	–	–	–	1
			W	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	N. S.	Eng.	S	4	1	3	–	–
N. S.	Scot.	N. S.	S	2	1	–	1	–
N. S.	Ire.	N. S.	S	2	–	–	–	2
N. S.	Scot.	Scot.	S	2	–	–	–	2
N. S.	Mass.	N. S.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. S.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. S.	N. S.	France	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. S.	France	N. S.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	N. B.	N. B.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	N. B.	Scot.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. S.	Penn.	Scot.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	N. S.	Scot.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	Eng.	N. S.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	N. S.	N. B.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. F.	N. F.	N. F.	S	3	1	–	1	1
			W	1	–	–	1	–
N. F.	Ire.	Ire.	S	2	–	–	2	–
N. F.	Scot.	N. F.	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. F.	Eng.	Scot.	S	1	–	–	–	1
P. E. I.	P. E. I.	P. E. I.	S	6	4	–	–	2
			M	1	–	–	–	1
P. E. I.	Ire.	Ire.	S	2	–	–	–	2
P. E. I.	Scot.	Eng.	S	1	1	–	–	–
P. E. I.	France	N. F.	S	1	–	–	1	–

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MANUFACTURES — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living* — Concluded.

Nativity.			Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living.			
Working girls born in —	Fathers born in —	Mothers born in —			Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
P. E. I. .	Eng. .	Eng. .	M	1	–	–	–	1
P. E. I. .	Eng. .	Labr'd'r	S	1	–	–	–	1
P. E. I. .	Scot. .	Scot. .	M	1	–	1	–	–
P. E. I. .	P. E. I.	Scot. .	S	1	1	–	–	–
	Totals,	British A	merica,	116	35	7	38	36
Ire. .	Ire. .	Ire. .	S	58	18	10	14	16
			M	4	–	–	2	2
			W	11	2	–	2	7
Eng. .	Eng. .	Eng. .	S	14	4	1	5	4
			M	2	1	–	–	1
			W	3	–	–	–	3
Eng. .	Ire. .	Ire. .	S	7	2	1	1	3
			W	1	–	–	1	–
Eng. .	Ger. .	Ger. .	S	1	1	–	–	–
Eng. .	Scot. .	Eng. .	S	1	–	–	1	–
Scot. .	Scot. .	Scot. .	S	2	2	–	–	–
Scot. .	Ire. .	Scot. .	S	1	–	–	1	–
Scot. .	Eng. .	Scot. .	S	1	–	–	–	1
Sweden .	Sweden	Sweden	S	5	4	–	–	1
France .	France	France	S	1	–	–	–	1
Ger. .	Ger. .	Ger. .	S	1	1	–	–	–
			M	2	–	–	–	2
Italy .	Italy .	Italy .	S	2	2	–	–	–
Russia .	Russia .	Russia .	S	2	1	1	–	–
Poland .	Poland	Poland	S	1	1	–	–	–
Australia	Scot. .	Scot. .	S	1	1	–	–	–
Fayal .	Port. .	Port. .	S	1	–	–	1	–
At sea .	Ire. .	Ire. .	S	1	1	–	–	–
W. Indies	Eng. .	N. S. .	S	1	1	–	–	–
E. Indies	Eng. .	N. S. .	S	1	1	–	–	–
	Totals,	Europe,	etc., .	125	43	13	28	41

ALL OCCUPATIONS. — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living.*

Mass. .	Ire. .	Ire. .	S	369	190	31	114	34
			M	7	4	–	1	2
			W	3	1	–	2	–
Mass. .	Mass. .	Mass. .	S	72	29	2	27	14
			M	5	1	–	4	–
			W	4	2	1	–	1
Mass. .	Ger. .	Ger. .	S	15	13	1	1	–
Mass. .	Ire. .	Mass. .	S	10	6	1	2	1
Mass. .	Ire. .	N. B. .	S	7	6	–	1	–
			M	1	–	–	–	1

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ALL OCCUPATIONS — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living* — Continued.

Nativity.			Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living.			
Working girls born in —	Fathers born in —	Mothers born in —			Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
Mass.	Me.	Mass.	S	6	3	–	2	1
Mass.	N. H.	N. H.	S	6	1	1	4	–
Mass.	Me.	Me.	S	6	4	1	–	1
Mass.	Eng.	Ire.	S	6	4	1	1	–
Mass.	Ger.	Ire.	S	4	3	1	–	–
Mass.	Me	Ire.	S	4	3	–	1	–
Mass.	Ire.	Eng.	S	4	1	–	2	1
Mass.	N. B.	N. B.	S	4	3	–	1	–
Mass.	Scot.	Ire.	S	4	–	–	2	2
Mass.	Eng.	Eng.	S	3	3	–	–	–
Mass.	Ire.	N. F.	S	3	3	–	–	–
Mass.	Me.	N. H.	S	3	–	–	2	1
Mass.	Mass.	Ire.	S	3	–	1	2	–
Mass.	Port.	Port.	S	2	2	–	–	–
Mass.	Mass.	Me.	S	2	1	–	1	–
Mass.	Mass.	Eng.	S	2	1	–	1	–
Mass.	Poland	Poland	S	2	2	–	–	–
Mass.	N. Y.	N. Y.	S	2	1	–	–	1
Mass.	Italy	Italy	S	2	1	–	1	–
Mass.	Italy	Ire.	S	2	–	–	–	2
Mass.	N. B.	Ire.	S	2	–	2	–	–
Mass.	Penn.	Mass.	S	2	1	–	–	1
Mass.	N. H.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
			M	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Ire.	Scot.	S	1	–	–	1	–
			W	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	N. S.	N. S.	S	1	–	–	–	1
			M	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Me.	Eng.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Me.	Vt.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	N. H.	Me.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	D. C.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	N. H.	Eng.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	N. Y.	Mass.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	Mass.	Conn.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Me.	N. B.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Can.	Can.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Scot.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Vt.	Mass.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Mass.	N. Y.	Conn.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Me.	R. I.	S	1	–	–	–	–
Mass.	Unk.	Mass.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	Me.	Penn.	S	1	–	–	1	1
Mass.	Poland	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Azores	Ire.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Mass.	Ger.	Mass.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Mass.	Mass.	N. S.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Me.	N. Y.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Mass.	France	Ire.	M	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	N. S.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	1	–

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ALL OCCUPATIONS — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living* — Continued.

Nativity.			Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living.			
Working girls born in —	Fathers born in —	Mothers born in —			Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
Mass.	Wales	Wales	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	Ire.	Me.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Mass.	Ger.	Holland	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	Conn.	Ire.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Mass.	N. H.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	Mass.	Can.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Mass.	France	Ger.	M	1	1	–	–	–
Mass.	N. B.	Mass.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Me.	Me.	Me.	S	42	14	4	12	12
			M	12	3	1	2	6
			W	8	2	3	1	2
Me.	Ire.	Ire.	S	3	2	–	1	–
Me.	Mass.	Mass.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Eng.	N. Y.	W	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Ire.	N. B.	S	1	–	–	–	1
			W	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Vt.	Me.	S	1	–	1	–	–
Me.	N. H.	N. H.	W	1	–	–	1	–
Me.	N. S.	N. S.	W	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	N. H.	Me.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Me.	Mass.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Me.	Eng.	Ire.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Me.	N. B.	N. B.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Me.	Mass.	N. H.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. H.	N. H.	N. H.	S	4	3	–	–	1
			M	4	2	1	–	1
N. H.	N. Y.	Vt.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	Eng.	N. H.	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. H.	Mass.	Mass.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	N. H.	Vt.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	Conn.	Mass.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	N. S.	N. H.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	Mass.	N. H.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. H.	N. H.	Me.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. H.	Conn.	N. H.	M	1	–	–	1	–
Vt.	Scot.	Eng.	S	6	2	–	4	–
Vt.	Vt.	Vt.	S	3	2	–	1	–
			M	2	–	1	1	–
			W	1	–	–	–	1
Vt.	Mass.	Mass.	S	2	1	–	–	1
Vt.	R. I.	Vt.	S	1	–	–	–	1
R. I.	Ire.	Ire.	S	2	–	2	–	–
R. I.	Ire.	Scot.	S	1	–	1	–	–
R. I.	R. I.	R. I.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Conn.	Ire.	Ire.	S	2	2	–	–	–
Conn.	France	N. Y.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Conn.	Cal.	Conn.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Conn.	Conn.	Conn.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Conn.	N. Y.	R. I.	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. Y.	Ire.	Ire.	S	6	2	–	3	1

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ALL OCCUPATIONS — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living* — Continued.

Nativity.			Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living.			
Working girls born in —	Fathers born in —	Mothers born in —			Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
N. Y.	Ger.	Eng.	S	2	–	–	–	2
N. Y.	Scot.	N. Y.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	W	1	–	–	–	1
N. Y.	Mass.	Mass.	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. J.	Eng.	Eng.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. J.	N. Y.	N. S.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Penn.	Ire.	Ire.	S	2	1	1	–	–
Penn.	Penn.	Penn.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Penn.	Penn.	Va.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Md.	Md.	Md.	M	1	–	–	–	1
S. C.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	–	1	–	–
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	S	1	1	–	–	–
Miss.	Md.	Va.	S	2	–	–	2	–
Ill.	Mass.	Mass.	W	1	–	–	–	1
Mo.	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Wis.	Mass.	N. Y.	M	1	–	–	1	–
Wis.	Wis.	Me.	S	1	–	–	1	–
	Totals,	United	States,	749	348	63	219	119
Can.	Can.	Can.	S	6	4	–	1	1
Can.	Ire.	Ire.	S	6	5	–	–	1
Can.	Can.	Mass.	M	1	–	–	–	1
Can.	Eng.	Eng.	W	1	–	–	1	–
N. B.	Ire.	Ire.	S	19	8	–	7	4
			M	1	–	–	1	–
			W	1	–	–	1	–
N. B.	N. B.	N. B.	S	16	5	1	8	2
			M	1	–	–	1	–
			W	2	–	–	1	1
N. B.	Eng.	Eng.	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. B.	N. B.	Scot.	M	1	1	–	–	–
N. B.	Wales	Scot.	M	1	–	–	1	–
N. B.	Ger.	Ger.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. S.	N. S.	N. S.	S	26	4	2	14	6
			M	2	1	–	–	1
			W	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	N. S.	Eng.	S	4	1	3	–	–
N. S.	Scot.	N. S.	S	2	1	–	1	–
N. S.	Ire.	N. S.	S	2	–	–	–	2
N. S.	Scot.	Scot.	S	2	–	–	–	2
N. S.	Ire.	Ire.	S	2	2	–	–	–
N. S.	Eng.	N. Y.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	Eng.	Scot.	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. S.	Mass.	N. S.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. S.	N. S.	France	S	1	–	–	1	–
N. S.	France	N. S.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	N. B.	N. B.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	N. B.	Scot.	S	1	1	–	–	–

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ALL OCCUPATIONS — *Nativity, Parent Nativity, Conjugal Condition, and Parents Living* — Concluded.

Nativity.			Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living.			
Working girls born in —	Fathers born in —	Mothers born in —			Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
N. S.	Penn.	Scot.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	N. S.	Scot.	M	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	Eng.	N. S.	S	1	–	–	–	1
N. S.	N. S.	N. B.	S	1	1	–	–	–
N. F.	N. F.	N. F.	S	4	1	–	1	2
			W	1	–	–	1	–
N. F.	Eng.	Scot.	S	2	–	–	–	2
N. F.	Ire.	Ire.	S	2	–	–	2	–
N. F.	N. B.	N. B.	W	1	1	–	–	–
N. F.	Scot.	N. F.	S	1	–	–	1	–
P. E. I.	P. E. I.	P. E. I.	S	6	4	–	–	2
			M	1	–	–	–	1
P. E. I.	Ire.	Ire.	S	3	–	–	–	3
P. E I.	Scot.	Eng.	S	1	1	–	–	–
P. E. I.	France	N. F.	S	1	–	–	1	–
P. E. I.	Eng.	Eng.	M	1	–	–	–	1
P. E. I.	Eng.	Labr'd'r	S	1	–	–	–	1
P. E. I.	Scot.	Scot.	M	1	–	1	–	–
P. E. I.	P. E. I.	Scot.	S	1	1	–	–	–
	Totals,	British America,		137	44	7	46	40
Ire.	Ire.	Ire.	S	67	19	11	18	19
			M	5	–	–	2	3
			W	11	2	–	2	7
Eng.	Eng.	Eng.	S	20	7	1	8	4
			M	4	1	–	1	2
			W	3	–	–	–	3
Eng.	Ire.	Ire.	S	8	2	1	1	4
			W	1	–	–	1	–
Eng.	Ger.	Ger.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Eng.	Scot.	Eng.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Scot.	Scot	Scot.	S	2	2	–	–	–
Scot.	Ire.	Scot.	S	1	–	–	1	–
Scot.	Eng.	Scot.	S	1	–	–	–	1
Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	S	6	4	1	–	1
France	France	France	S	1	–	–	–	1
Ger.	Ger.	Ger.	S	1	1	–	–	–
			M	2	–	–	–	2
Italy	Italy	Italy	S	3	3	–	–	–
Russia	Russia	Russia	S	2	1	1	–	–
Poland	Poland	Poland	S	1	1	–	–	–
Australia	Scot.	Scot.	S	1	1	–	–	–
Fayal	Port.	Port.	S	1	–	–	1	–
At sea	Ire.	Ire.	S	1	1	–	–	–
W. Indies	Eng.	N. S.	S	1	1	–	–	–
E. Indies	Eng.	N. S.	S	1	1	–	–	–
	Totals,	Europe, etc.,		146	48	15	36	47

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Recapitulation.

Nativity. Working girls born in—	Conjugal condition.	Number.	Parents Living. Both living.	Father only.	Mother only.	Both dead.
Massachusetts,	S	577	294	46	174	63
	M	18	8	–	5	5
	W	8	3	1	3	1
Other States,	S	102	36	10	30	26
	M	29	5	3	5	16
	W	15	2	3	2	8
British America,	S	118	41	6	39	32
	M	12	2	1	3	6
	W	7	1	–	4	2
Europe, etc.,	S	120	45	15	30	30
	M	11	1	–	3	7
	W	15	2	–	3	10
Totals,		1,032	440	85	301	206

From the preceding table is to be derived information of a varied character, which is shown more specifically in the three succeeding tables.

Nativity and Parent Nativity of Working Girls.

Place of Birth.	Working girls.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Aggregates.
United States.				
Massachusetts,	603	102	118	823
California,	–	1	–	1
Connecticut,	6	4	4	14
District of Columbia,	–	1	–	1
Georgia,	–	1	1	2
Illinois,	1	–	–	1
Maine,	77	88	76	241
Maryland,	1	3	1	5
Mississippi,	2	–	–	2
Missouri,	1	–	–	1
New Hampshire,	17	22	24	63
New Jersey,	2	–	–	2
New York,	11	8	9	28
Ohio,	1	1	1	3
Pennsylvania,	4	5	2	11
Rhode Island,	4	2	3	9
South Carolina,	2	1	1	4
Vermont,	15	8	10	33
Virginia,	–	–	3	3
Wisconsin,	2	1	–	3
Totals,	749	248	253	1,250

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Nativity and Parent Nativity of Working Girls — Concluded.

Place of Birth.	Working girls.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Aggregates.
British America.				
Canada,	14	8	8	30
Labrador,	–	–	1	1
New Brunswick,	44	31	38	113
Newfoundland,	11	5	10	26
Nova Scotia,	52	41	43	136
Prince Edward Island,	16	8	7	31
Totals,	137	93	107	337
Europe, etc.				
Australia,	1	–	–	1
Azores,	1	1	–	2
East Indies,	1	–	–	1
England,	38	52	56	146
France,	1	6	2	9
Germany,	3	27	20	50
Holland,	–	–	1	1
Ireland,	83	557	553	1,193
Italy,	3	7	5	15
Poland,	1	4	3	8
Portugal,	–	3	3	6
Russia,	2	2	2	6
Scotland,	4	23	20	47
Sweden,	6	6	6	18
Wales,	–	2	1	3
West Indies,	1	–	–	1
At sea,	1	–	–	1
Unknown,	–	1	–	1
Totals,	146	691	672	1,509
Recapitulation.				
Massachusetts,	603	102	118	823
Other States,	146	146	135	427
British America,	137	93	107	337
Europe, etc.,	146	691	672	1,509
Totals,	1,032	1,032	1,032	3,096

Occupations and Nativity of Working Girls.

Occupations.	Born in the United States.	Born in British America.	Born in Europe, etc.	Aggregates.
Personal service,	56	13	14	83
Trade,	108	8	7	123
Manufactures,	585	116	125	826
Totals,	749	137	146	1,032

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Conjugal Condition and Residence.

Conjugal Condition.	Number.	Residence.			
		At home.	Boarding house.	Lodging house.	Private family.
Personal Service.					
Single,	68	45	7	11	5
Married,	11	6	–	5	–
Widowed,	4	2	–	2	–
Totals,	83	53	7	18	5
Trade.					
Single,	121	90	17	7	7
Married,	–	–	–	–	–
Widowed,	2	1	–	–	1
Totals,	123	91	17	7	8
Manufactures.					
Single,	728	516	76	100	36
Married,	59	27	9	18	5
Widowed,	39	20	6	12	1
Totals,	826	563	91	130	42
All Occupations.					
Single,	917	651	100	118	48
Married,	70	33	9	23	5
Widowed,	45	23	6	14	2
Totals,	1,032	707	115	155	55

From the first of the preceding tables we find that 603 of the 1,032 girls involved in this investigation were born in Massachusetts, but of this 603, only 102 had fathers born in this State, and 118 mothers, and if we look at the total as shown in the recapitulation of the same table, we see that of the 1,032 girls, there being 1,032 fathers and 1,032 mothers, making an aggregate of girls and parents of 3,096, that 1,509 persons out of the aggregate were born in Europe; this shows conclusively that it is the children of our foreign born citizens that are furnishing the labor element of those industries in Boston in which female labor is employed.

The last table presents the facts as to residence and conjugal condition. Taking those engaged in personal service, we find that out of 83, 68 are single and of these 45 are living at home. Of the 123 engaged in trade, 121 are single, and 90 of these

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are living at home. Of the 826 engaged in manufactures, 728 are single, and 516 of these are living at home; of the whole number 1,032, 917 are single, and of the single, 651 are living at home, the total living at home being 707.

Certainly these figures indicate that the working girls of Boston, those engaged in her industries, are largely under home influences.

Age.

So large a number being single, what are the facts as to the ages of the girls?

The first table following shows the present age, while the second shows the age at which work was commenced.

Present Age.

Present Age.		Number.	Present Age.		Number.	Present Age.		Number.
Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
13	–	1	23	6	2	41	–	3
13	6	1	24	–	62	42	–	3
14	–	5	24	2	1	43	–	3
14	6	1	24	8	1	44	–	5
15	–	12	25	–	72	45	–	7
15	6	2	25	2	1	46	–	3
16	–	34	26	–	42	47	–	1
16	6	1	27	–	39	48	–	2
16	9	1	28	–	43	49	–	3
17	–	66	29	–	15	50	–	9
17	6	7	29	2	1	51	–	1
18	–	63	30	–	27	52	–	1
18	3	1	30	2	1	53	–	2
18	6	3	31	–	11	54	6	1
19	–	67	32	–	15	55	–	4
19	6	4	33	–	6	60	–	1
20	–	71	34	–	10	63	–	1
20	6	4	35	–	20	65	–	1
21	–	74	36	–	4	66	–	1
21	6	1	36	6	1	68	–	1
22	–	70	37	–	5	69	–	1
22	2	1	38	–	11	75	–	1
22	3	1	38	6	1			
22	6	1	39	–	5	–	–	1,032
22	8	1	40	–	9			
23	–	78	40	6	1			

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Age at Beginning Work.

Age at Beginning Work.		Number.	Age at Beginning Work.		Number.	Age at Beginning Work.		Number.
Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
7	–	2	17	–	118	28	–	3
8	–	2	17	6	4	29	–	4
9	–	5	18	–	102	30	–	4
10	–	13	18	6	6	31	–	3
11	–	15	19	–	47	32	–	1
11	6	1	19	6	2	33	–	3
12	–	32	20	–	49	34	–	1
12	6	2	20	6	1	35	–	6
13	–	50	21	–	22	37	–	4
13	3	1	21	6	1	38	–	1
13	6	4	22	–	21	40	–	2
14	–	110	22	4	1	43	–	1
14	6	9	22	6	1	43	8	1
15	–	170	23	–	10	44	–	1
15	6	10	24	–	12			
16	–	153	25	–	11	–	–	1,032
16	4	1	26	–	3			
16	6	4	27	–	2			

By these two tables, we learn that 940 are 35 years of age and under, and that 957 commenced their life of work at 22 years and under.

Time at Work, and Time Engaged in Past and Present Occupations.

It is interesting to know the time which the working girls have spent not only in their past, but in their present occupations; these facts are shown by the following tables.

Time at Work.

Time at Work.		Number.	Time at Work.		Number.	Time at Work.		Number.
Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
–	3 wks.	1	1	–	91	4	6	9
–	2	1	1	3	1	5	–	61
–	3	1	1	6	12	5	2	1
–	4	1	2	–	110	5	6	2
–	5	1	2	6	10	6	–	59
–	6	8	3	–	101	6	6	2
–	7	1	3	3	1	6	8	2
–	8	3	3	6	4	7	–	53
–	9	2	4	–	68	7	6	1

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Time at Work — Concluded.

Time at Work.		Number.	Time at Work.		Number.	Time at Work.		Number.
Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
8	–	59	18	–	10	30	–	2
8	2	2	19	–	11	31	–	2
8	6	2	19	6	1	32	–	2
9	–	56	20	–	10	33	–	1
10	–	55	20	6	1	34	–	1
10	2	1	21	–	5	35	–	2
10	6	1	22	–	6	36	–	1
11	–	34	23	–	4	37	–	1
12	–	31	23	6	1	43	–	3
12	2	1	24	–	3	45	–	1
13	–	31	24	6	1	49	–	1
14	–	23	35	–	4	51	–	1
14	6	1	26	–	5	57	–	1
15	–	18	27	–	2	58	–	1
16	–	10	28	–	5			
17	–	9	29	–	2	–	–	1,032

Time in Present Occupation.

Time in Present Occupation.		Number.	Time in Present Occupation.		Number.	Time in Present Occupation.		Number.
Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
–	1 wk.	2	2	8	2	16	–	4
–	2 wks.	3	3	–	92	16	6	1
–	3 wks.	4	3	2	1	17	–	4
–	4 wks.	5	3	6	11	18	–	8
–	5 wks.	1	4	–	64	18	8	1
–	6 wks.	4	4	6	8	19	–	3
–	7 wks.	1	4	9	1	19	6	1
–	1	7	5	–	55	19	9	1
–	1½	1	5	6	4	20	–	7
–	2	10	6	–	39	21	–	2
–	3	13	6	6	1	23	–	1
–	4	6	7	–	42	24	–	1
–	4½	1	7	3	1	25	–	2
–	5	5	7	6	2	26	–	4
–	6	36	8	–	45	28	–	4
–	7	8	8	6	1	29	–	1
–	7½	1	9	–	30	30	–	2
–	8	5	9	6	1	32	–	1
–	9	9	10	–	43	34	–	1
–	11	1	10	6	1	35	–	1
1	–	147	11	–	22	43	–	1
1	3	7	12	–	20	49	–	1
1	6	25	12	1	1	57	–	1
1	8	2	13	–	19	Unk.	–	2
2	–	122	13	6	1			
2	3	1	14	–	14	–	–	1,032
2	6	16	15	–	13			

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From the preceding tables relating to age and time employed, we have produced the following table of

Averages.

Occupations.	Number.	Average age at beginning work.	Average time at work.	Average present age.	Average time in present occupation.	Average number of different occupations.	Average time in each occupation.
			Years.		Years.		Years.
Personal Service.							
Carpet sewers,	12	16.58	12.92	39.50	12.54	2.25	10.19
Copyists,	3	19.67	6.67	26.33	1.39	3.00	2.22
Dye house employés,	6	16.50	1.67	21.17	2.79	2.17	2.15
Laundry employés,	8	21.06	9.13	30.19	6.75	1.88	4.87
Matrons and nurses,	7	23.29	16.57	39.86	12.01	1.86	8.92
Restaurant employés,	18	15.39	8.22	23.61	4.49	2.44	3.37
Sewing machine teachers,	3	19.67	8.00	27.67	6.33	1.33	6.00
Telegraph operators,	3	18.83	4.83	23.67	4.83	1.00	4.83
Other personal service,	23	16.80	6.68	23.41	3.24	2.13	3.10
	83	17.68	10.25	27.93	6.01	2.13	4.81
Trade.							
Bookkeepers,	11	18.09	3.09	21.18	1.86	1.64	1.89
Clerks,	15	15.93	3.35	19.33	2.54	1.60	2.10
Cashiers,	5	15.20	6.10	21.30	2.92	2.60	2.35
Cash dial tenders,	7	15.43	1.24	16.71	.74	1.57	.79
Errand girls,	5	14.25	.95	15.20	.80	1.40	.68
Writers,	3	15.33	7.33	22.67	2.33	2.33	3.14
Saleswomen,	17	16.52	6.04	22.56	3.86	1.68	3.61
	123	16.35	5.01	21.36	3.14	1.70	2.95
Manufactures.							
Bookbinderies,	29	16.26	7.86	24.13	6.85	1.62	4.86
Boots and shoes,	26	14.63	5.44	20.08	3.83	6.92	2.83
Brooms and brushes,	9	15.17	9.06	24.22	6.22	1.44	6.27
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	15.84	3.89	19.74	2.53	1.76	2.25
Carpetings,	17	18.00	9.59	27.59	8.97	1.24	7.26
Clocks and watches,	7	15.86	5.94	21.82	3.95	1.71	3.47
Clothing, men's,							
Tailoresses,	72	14.90	11.29	26.19	6.30	1.72	6.56
Coats,	87	16.51	10.44	26.95	8.18	1.55	6.55
Pantaloons,	26	17.73	10.41	28.14	8.20	1.62	6.44
Vests,	9	17.11	12.67	29.78	11.33	1.56	8.14
Hats and caps,	11	16.91	10.82	27.73	7.93	1.55	7.00
Neckties and furnishing goods,	7	17.71	5.29	23.00	1.31	3.14	1.68
Oiled clothing,	3	16.67	3.00	19.67	2.25	1.67	1.80
Overalls, jumpers, and colored shirts,	5	16.00	5.40	21.40	4.40	1.80	3.00
Shirts,	27	17.82	10.88	28.67	5.63	2.11	5.15
Suspenders,	10	16.55	3.60	20.10	2.60	1.70	2.12
Clothing, women's,							
Dressmakers (in business for themselves),	38	17.47	13.12	30.59	8.54	1.81	7.22
Dressmakers (at work for others),	62	18.82	7.66	26.48	57.78	1.48	5.16
Milliners,	15	17.00	7.73	24.73	6.02	1.53	5.04
Seamstresses,	36	18.07	9.97	28.04	6.56	2.06	4.86
Bonnets and hats,	7	15.14	10.57	25.71	6.00	2.14	4.93
Cloaks, sacks, and suits,	26	19.35	6.81	26.16	2.05	2.31	2.96
Corsets,	7	14.57	9.00	23.57	6.21	2.00	4.50
Hoopskirts and bustles,	8	15.31	7.31	22.63	.94	2.63	2.79
Cotton, woollen, and worsted goods,	12	16.08	5.72	21.85	3.93	2.25	2.54
Drugs and medicines,	5	21.90	3.10	25.00	2.90	1.20	2.58
Food preparations,	33	17.03	4.41	21.44	2.87	1.52	2.91
Furniture,	18	17.11	8.56	25.67	4.92	1.72	4.97
Hair,	4	15.25	5.00	20.25	5.00	1.00	5.00
Leather,	3	15.33	3.17	18.50	.78	2.67	1.19
Metals and metallic goods,	15	14.86	5.83	20.70	5.07	1.20	4.86
Musical instruments and strings,	3	17.00	7.33	24.33	4.75	2.00	3.67
Nets, seines, etc.,	4	15.40	5.00	20.50	4.25	2.00	2.50
Paper,	14	16.00	2.96	18.96	1.48	2.14	1.38
Paper boxes,	32	16.03	5.78	21.50	4.26	1.56	3.70
Photographs,	3	17.00	4.67	21.67	3.67	1.67	2.80

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Averages — Concluded.

Occupations.	Number.	Average age at beginning work.	Average time at work.	Average present age.	Average time in present occupation.	Average number of different occupations.	Average time in each occupation.
			Years.		Years.		Years.
Polishes and dressings,	4	15.75	4.25	20.00	4.13	1.25	3.40
Printing and publishing,	28	15.68	7.75	23.43	4.97	1.93	4.02
Rubber and elastic goods,	55	17.31	6.36	23.67	2.26	2.13	2.99
Scientific instruments and appliances,	7	17.29	3.43	20.71	2.29	1.86	1.77
Silk,	3	16.67	8.33	25.00	8.33	1.00	8.33
Straw goods,	11	17.91	12.91	30.82	6.68	2.25	5.68
Tobacco,	11	16.95	5.41	22.36	5.23	1.09	4.96
	826	16.79	8.22	25.01	5.48	1.76	4.67

Recapitulation.

Occupations.	Number.	Average age at beginning work.	Average time at work.	Average present age.	Average time in present occupation.	Average number of different occupations.	Average time in each occupation.
			Years.		Years.		Years.
Personal service,	83	17.68	10.25	27.93	6.01	2.13	4.81
Trade,	123	16.35	5.01	21.36	3.14	1.70	2.95
Manufactures,	826	16.79	8.22	25.01	5.48	1.76	4.67
All occupations,	1,032	16.81	8.00	24.81	5.24	1.78	4.43

By the foregoing table we see that the average age at which girls began work was 16.81; that they have been at work on an average 8 years, and that their present age is 24.81; that out of the 8 years which they have spent in all occupations, 5.24 years have been spent in their present occupations; that they have been engaged in 1.78 occupations, spending 4.43 years in each.

These averages speak well for the working girls of Boston, so far as steadiness in one line of work is concerned.

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II. OCCUPATIONS, PLACES IN WHICH EMPLOYED.

Occupations.

The table of averages in the last table in the chapter preceding presents a column showing the average number of occupations in which the working girls have been engaged. These facts naturally belong under the present heading but were essential to the statistical completeness of the average table and were consequently given there.

At the time of the investigation the 1,032 working girls were all employed, filling, of course, 1,032 places or situations. These 1,032 girls had during their working life filled 896 other places or situations, a total of 1,928 for the whole time during which they have been at work. We present in the next table a classification of these 1,928 occupations, and columns showing the number of native born and foreign born employed in the past or at present in such occupations.

Occupations and Nativities.

Occupations.	Nativities.		
	Native born.	Foreign born.	Aggregates.
Agents and canvassers,	5	1	6
Bonnets and hats,	6	–	6
Bookbinderies,	39	–	39
Bookkeepers,	18	2	20
Boots and shoes,	50	10	60
Brooms and brushes,	18	–	18
Button-hole makers,	15	3	18
Buttons and dress trimmings,	29	2	31
Cap making,	5	2	7
Carpetings,	11	7	18
Carpet sewers,	11	5	16
Cash dial tenders,	6	–	6
Cash girls,	20	4	24
Cashiers,	5	2	7
Clerks,	15	4	19
Cloak makers,	17	26	43
Clocks and watches,	12	–	12
Coat makers,	54	45	99
Copyists,	8	2	10
Corsets,	15	2	17

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Occupations and Nativities — Concluded.

Occupations.	Nativities.		
	Native born.	Foreign born.	Aggregates.
Cotton mills,	4	7	11
Cotton, woollen, worsted, and linen goods,	22	9	31
Dressmakers,	111	71	182
Drugs and medicines,	5	3	8
Dye house employés,	5	1	6
Errand girls,	17	1	18
Food preparations,	36	10	46
Furniture,	14	5	19
Hair,	7	4	11
Hats and caps,	6	3	9
Hoopskirts and bustles,	6	4	10
Housekeepers,	2	4	6
Housework,	65	55	120
Lace factory,	6	–	6
Ladies' maids and companions,	2	3	5
Laundry employés,	7	3	10
Machine operators,	20	13	33
Matrons and nurses,	11	2	13
Messengers and packers, in shops,	4	1	5
Metals and metallic goods,	26	2	28
Millinery,	35	7	42
Music and art,	8	3	11
Neckties and furnishing goods,	4	4	8
Nets, seines, etc.,	8	–	8
Nursery girls,	12	5	17
Overalls, jumpers, and colored shirts,	7	2	9
Pantaloons,	14	12	26
Paper,	17	1	18
Paper boxes,	40	4	44
Photographs,	3	2	5
Polishes and dressings,	5	–	5
Printing and publishing,	34	5	39
Restaurant employés,	22	21	43
Rubber and elastic goods,	72	18	90
Saleswomen,	94	12	106
Scientific instruments and appliances,	7	–	7
Seamstresses,	46	26	72
Sewing machine teachers and fitters,	3	3	6
Shirt makers,	12	16	28
Silk,	5	–	5
Straw goods,	19	8	27
Suspenders,	10	3	13
Tailoresses,	79	54	133
Teachers,	20	6	26
Telegraph and telephone operators,	4	–	4
Tobacco,	15	2	17
Vests,	10	3	13
Weavers,	2	7	9
Various occupations,	36	8	44
Totals,	1,378	550	1,928

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No text comparison is needed of a table so easily consulted. But one point seems to require re-statement; that of the 1,032 working girls, the 749 native born have been or are employed in 1,378 places or situations, while the 283 foreign born have filled 550 places. This shows about the same degree of permanency in employment in the case of both native and foreign born.

The question of permanency in employment is graphically shown in the succeeding table which presents all the occupations followed and shows the average number of years that the working girls have been engaged in each, bringing into contrast the number of years passed in it as a present occupation, and also as a previous occupation, followed at some time during their working life.

All Occupations, and Years Employed in Same.

Occupations.	As a Present Occupation.		As a Previous Occupation.		Aggregates.	
	Number.	Average number of years.	Number.	Average number of years.	Number.	Average number of years.
Agents and canvassers,	–	–	6	.96	6	.96
Bonnets and hats,	6	6.34	–	–	6	6.34
Bookbinderies,	29	6.83	10	1.96	39	5.59
Bookkeepers,	11	1.73	9	1.77	20	1.75
Boots and shoes,	26	2.37	34	1.89	60	2.08
Brooms and brushes,	9	5.71	9	2.83	18	4.27
Button hole makers,	8	6.63	10	1.44	18	3.75
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	2.53	14	.79	31	1.74
Cap making,	2	10.50	5	2.56	7	4.83
Carpetings,	17	8.97	1	2.00	18	8.58
Carpet sewers,	12	9.72	4	9.25	16	9.60
Cash dial tenders,	6	.86	–	–	6	.86
Cash girls,	–	–	24	1.19	24	1.19
Cashiers,	4	3.36	3	1.83	7	2.70
Clerks,	12	1.17	7	1.09	19	1.14
Cloak makers,	26	.83	17	1.98	43	1.29
Clocks and watches,	7	3.95	5	4.10	12	4.01
Coat makers,	81	8.74	18	3.28	99	7.75
Copyists,	7	2.45	3	1.50	10	2.17
Corsets,	7	6.14	10	1.54	17	3.44
Cotton mills,	1	2.00	10	2.22	11	2.20
Cotton, woollen, worsted, and linen goods,	12	3.95	19	2.19	31	2.87
Dressmakers,	97	6.14	85	3.12	182	4.73
Drugs and medicines,	5	2.90	3	1.64	8	2.43
Dye house employés,	6	2.79	–	–	6	2.79
Errand girls,	5	.80	13	1.64	18	1.23
Food preparations,	33	2.89	13	1.25	46	2.42

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All Occupations, and Years Employed in Same — Concluded.

Occupations.	As a Present Occupation.		As a Previous Occupation.		Aggregates.	
	Number.	Average number of years.	Number.	Average number of years.	Number.	Average number of years.
Furniture,	17	4.94	2	6 50	19	4.24
Hair,	6	4.83	5	3.60	11	4.36
Hats and caps,	6	3.96	3	3.50	9	3.81
Hoopskirts and bustles,	8	.70	2	4.00	10	1.36
Housekeepers,	–	–	6	4.17	6	4.17
Housework,	–	–	120	3.47	120	3.47
Lace factory,	–	–	6	3.13	6	3.13
Ladies' maids and companions,	–	–	5	1.60	5	1.60
Laundry employés,	8	6.75	2	4.50	10	6.30
Machine operators,	12	5.06	21	2.60	33	3.50
Matrons and nurses,	7	10.73	5	4.17	13	7.70
Messengers and packers in shops,	3	1.33	2	2.16	5	1.66
Metals and metallic goods,	15	5.07	13	3.44	28	4.31
Millinery,	15	4.52	27	3.90	42	4.12
Music and art,	3	1.33	8	2.00	11	1.82
Neckties and furnishing goods,	6	8.90	2	.46	8	6.79
Nets, seines, etc.,	4	2.25	4	1.26	8	1.75
Nursery girls,	–	–	17	1.94	17	1.94
Overalls, jumpers, and colored shirts,	6	3.08	3	1.33	9	2.50
Pantaloons,	25	8.73	1	.05	26	8.41
Paper,	14	1.49	4	1.56	18	1.50
Paper boxes,	32	4.20	12	1.43	44	3.44
Photographs,	5	4.60	–	–	5	4.60
Polishes and dressings,	4	4.13	1	1.00	5	3.50
Printing and publishing,	28	4.76	11	2.05	39	4.00
Restaurant employes,	18	4.02	25	1.77	43	2.71
Rubber and elastic goods,	55	1.90	35	1.64	90	1.79
Saleswomen,	77	3.40	29	2.31	106	3.19
Scientific instruments and appliances,	7	2.14	–	–	7	2.14
Seamstresses,	45	7.92	27	3.42	72	6.21
Sewing machine teachers and fitters,	5	5.60	1	5.00	6	5.50
Shirt makers,	23	5.01	5	4.13	28	4.85
Silk,	3	7.67	2	3.50	5	6.00
Straw goods,	11	4.82	16	3.19	27	3.86
Suspenders,	10	2.60	3	2.37	13	2.55
Tailoresses,	67	3.79	66	4.00	133	3.89
Teachers,	–	–	26	3.26	26	3.26
Telegraph and telephone operators,	4	3.75	–	–	4	3.75
Tobacco,	11	5.23	6	1.49	17	3.31
Vests,	9	10.66	4	3.75	13	8.54
Weavers,	–	–	9	4.11	9	4.11
Various occupations,	17	3.56	27	2.19	44	2.72
Totals,	1,032	–	896	–	1,928	–

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A consideration of one occupation will show the purpose and desired result of the presentation. We find that 39 girls have worked in bookbinderies an average of 5.59 years each. At the present time 29 are so employed, with an average of 6.83 years each, while 10 girls, after having remained in bookbinderies for 1.96 years each, gave up this occupation and entered another.

The permanency of occupation, however, receives its best illustration and proof from the subjoined tables.

Number of Different Occupations followed.

Number of Different Occupations.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	All occupations.
One,	32	65	426	523
Two,	27	38	257	322
Three,	14	14	90	118
Four,	5	4	36	45
Five,	2	2	7	11
Six,	2	–	4	6
Seven,	1	–	4	5
Eight,	–	–	1	1
Nine,	–	–	1	1
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

Average Number of Different Occupations followed.

Occupations.	Number of working girls.	Whole number of occupations followed.	Average number of occupations followed.
Personal service,	83	177	2.13
Trade,	123	209	1.70
Manufactures,	826	1,458	1.76
Totals,	1,032	1,844	1.78

The 1,032 working girls have followed, on an average, but 1.78 occupations each; but 6+ per cent of them have been in more than three occupations, while 50+ per cent have been in but one occupation. The average age, previously shown, should be borne in mind, however, in considering this subject.

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Places in Which Employed.

The 1,032 working girls, as has been shown, were all resident in and working in Boston at the time of the investigation. During their working life they had filled 2,001 places or positions in Boston, other places in Massachusetts, other states and foreign countries as shown in table following. The excess of 2,001 over 1,928 (as given in occupation tables preceding) or 73, is caused by the fact that girls who stated that they had worked in any specified occupation in two or more places were counted but once in the occupation showing (for occupation specified) while in the table of places in which employed they were necessarily credited to all the places in which they had worked. The figure 1928, on page 44, means situations filled; the figure 1844, on page 45, means different occupations followed; the figure 2001, in table below, means situations, with credit given for all places in which employed.

Recapitulation.

Places.	Personal Service.			Trade.			Manufactures.			Aggregates.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total
Boston,	90	47	137	175	19	194	964	367	1,331	1,229	433	1,662
Massachusetts,	11	6	17	13	2	15	73	25	98	97	33	130
Maine,	1	13	14	4	–	4	31	5	36	36	18	54
New Hampshire,	2	1	3	4	–	4	7	5	12	13	6	19
Vermont,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3
Rhode Island,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	2
Connecticut,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
New York,	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	5	14	10	5	15
New Jersey,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3
Pennsylvania,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Maryland,	–	–	3	–	–	–	9	–	9	9	–	9
South Carolina,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Illinois,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Missouri,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Colorado,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
California,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
United States,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2
Canada,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	6	6
New Brunswick,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	17	18	1	18	19
Nova Scotia,	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	17	18	1	20	21
Prince Edward Island,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	6	6
England,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	16	16	–	20	20
Scotland,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	6	6
Ireland,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	10	10
Sweden,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Various Places,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Totals,	109	76	185	197	23	220	1,108	488	1,596	1,414	587	2,001

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The number of towns and cities in the various states and countries in which the 1,032 working girls have been at some time employed we give in tabular form below.

Places in which Employed; Number, States, and Countries.

States and Countries.	Number.	States and Countries.	Number.
Massachusetts,	60	Missouri,	1
Maine,	23	Colorado,	1
New Hampshire,	12	California,	2
Vermont,	1	United States,	1
Rhode Island,	1	Canada,	3
Connecticut,	2	New Brunswick,	2
New York,	7	Nova Scotia,	3
New Jersey,	2	Prince Edward Island,	1
Pennsylvania,	1	England,	4
Maryland,	2	Scotland,	2
South Carolina,	1	Ireland,	2
Illinois,	2	Sweden,	1

The average number of years employed in Boston, other places in Massachusetts, in other states and foreign countries is shown herewith.

Places in which Employed; Years Employed.

Places.	Years Employed in Places Specified.			
	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Boston,	7.32	4.15	6.51	6.31
Other parts of Massachusetts,	.80	.24	.38	.39
Other States,	1.04	.39	.36	.42
Foreign Countries,	.35	.01	.43	.37
Whole time employed,	9.51	4.79	7.68	7.49

Of the average time employed, 7.49 years, 6.31 years have been passed in industries in Boston. To show more plainly that our Boston working girls are not migratory, we present a table of percentages drawn from table given just previously.

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Places in which Employed; Time Employed.

Places.	Percentage of Time Employed in Places Specified.			
	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Boston,	77.0	86.6	84.8	84.3
Other parts of Massachusetts,	8.4	5.0	4.9	5.2
Other States,	10.9	8.2	4.7	5.6
Foreign Countries,	3.7	.2	5.6	4.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

We see that 84.3 per cent of the whole time during which the 1,032 girls have been at work has been passed in Boston. There can be no doubt that these 1,032 are genuine and typical Boston working girls.

The places or situations filled by these girls have been nearly all in Boston establishments, as the table below shows.

Different Places in which Employed in All Occupations.

Places.	Situations.			
	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Boston,	137	194	1,331	1,662
Other places in Massachusetts,	17	15	98	130
Other States,	22	9	87	118
Foreign Countries,	9	2	80	91
Totals,	185	220	1,596	2,001

Of 2,001 places or situations, 1,662 have been in Boston, or, as will be seen by percentage table following, 83+ per cent of all the situations. We have shown before that 84+ per cent of the working time has been passed in Boston.

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Number of Places in which Employed; Present and All Occupations.

Occupations.	Number of Places in which Employed.					
	All occupations; present and past.	Boston. Present occupations.	Boston. Past occupations.	Boston. Past and present occupations.	All other places. Past occupations.	Boston. Percentage of all occupations.
Personal service, .	185	83	54	137	48	74+
Trade, . . .	220	123	71	194	26	88+
Manufactures, .	1,596	826	505	1,331	265	83+
Totals, . .	2,001	1,032	630	1,662	339	83+

The old saying that "man's work is from sun to sun but woman's work is never done," finds statistical support in the table showing the number that, in addition to their daily labor, are obliged to devote time to

Housework and Sewing.

Classification.	Personal Service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Housework, ...	4	7	30	41
Own sewing, ...	24	41	369	434
Part of own sewing, . . .	6	10	50	66
Housework and own sewing, . .	24	19	271	314
Housework and part of own sewing,	1	3	21	25
Neither housework nor sewing, .	24	43	85	152
Totals, ...	83	123	826	1,032

Of the 1,032 working girls, 880, or 85+ per cent do their own housework and sewing wholly or in part. No stronger evidence of the essentially "home character" of the lives of our working girls could be adduced.

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III. HOURS OF LABOR, TIME LOST, ETC.

Hours of Labor.

Chapter 74 of the Public Statutes provides that no minor or woman shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment more than sixty hours in one week; and chapter 157 of the Acts of 1883 extends the provisions of the Public Statutes in this respect to mechanical and mercantile establishments, so that by the laws of this Commonwealth no minor or woman can be employed legally in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment more than ten hours per day or sixty hours in any week.

The following tables give the facts as to the hours of labor of the working girls of Boston, first as to daily working hours; second as to hours worked per day, and third as to hours worked per week.

Daily Working Hours.

Classification.	Number.
5 A.M. to 2 P.M.	1
5 " to 8 "	1
5¼ " to 6½ "	1
5¼ " to 8 "	1
5½ " to 8½ "	1
6 " to 4½ "	1
6 " to 7½ "	1
6 " to 8 "	5
6 " to 9 "	2
6 " to 10 "	1
6 " to 12 "	1
6½ " to 6 "	1
6½ " to 6½ "	1
6½ " to 7 "	1
6½ " to 7½ "	1
6½ " to 8½ "	1
6½ " to 10½ "	1
6¾ " to 7 "	1
7 " to 5½ "	10
7 " to 5¾ "	1
7 " to 6 "	200
7 " to 6½ "	11
7 " to 6½ "	6
7 " to 7 "	6
7 " to 7½ "	1
7 " to 8 "	6
7 " to 9 "	3
7 " to 10 "	5
7¼ " to 5½ "	1
7¼ " to 6 "	2
7½ " to 5 "	2
7½ " to 5½ "	7
7½ " to 5¾ "	2
7½ " to 6 "	89
7½ " to 7 "	2
7½ " to 7 " 3 days	–
7½ " to 11 " 3 days	1
7½ " to 9 "	2
7½ " to 10 "	1
7¾ A.M. to 5¾ P.M.	1
7¾ " to 6 "	12
7¾ " to 9 "	1
7¾ " to 5¾ "	1
7¾ " to 6 "	1
8 " to 4 "	1
8 " to 4½ "	2
8 " to 5 "	17
8 " to 5½ "	23
8 " to 5¾ "	7
8 " to 6 "	438
8 " to 6½ "	15
8 " to 6½ " 3 days	–
9 " to 6½ " 3 days	1
8 " to 7 "	8
8 " to 7 " alternate	–
8 " to 6 " alternate	1
8 " to 7½ "	2
8 " to 8 "	2
8 " to 9 "	6
8 " to 10 "	3
8½ " to 6 "	2
8½ " to 5 "	4
8½ " to 5½ "	6
8½ " to 5¾ "	2
8½ " to 6 "	23
8½ " to 6½ "	1
8¾ " to 5½ "	1
8¾ " to 6 and 7 P.M.	1
9 " to 5 P.M.	1
9 " to 5½ "	4
9 " to 5¾ "	1
9 " to 6 "	18
9½ " to 5½ "	2
10½ " to 7½ "	1
1 P.M. to 5½ " (½ day)	1
Not given	41
Total,	1,032

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Working Hours: Daily and Saturday.

Daily Working Hours.	Number.	Same on Saturday.	Less on Saturday.						Longer on Saturday.				
			Under one hour.	One hour.	One to two hours.	About two to five hours.	No work on Saturday.	Totals.	Under one hour.	One hour.	One to two hours.	About two to five hours.	Totals.
4½	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6¼	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	4	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
7½	8	5	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
7¾	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
8	32	19	2	6	2	1	2	13	–	–	–	–	–
8¼	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
8½	40	24	1	6	4	3	–	14	–	–	1	1	2
8¾	7	5	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
9	432	285	13	104	10	7	2	136	–	3	3	5	11
9¼	7	1	2	3	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
9½	88	40	5	32	5	1	–	43	1	2	1	1	5
9¾	7	2	–	3	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
10	254	121	8	104	7	–	–	119	6	1	3	4	14
10¼	21	–	–	–	11	10	–	21	–	–	–	–	–
10½	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
10¾	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	14	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	6	1	8
11½	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3
12	10	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	3
12¼	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12½	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4
13	10	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
13½	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
14	8	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
14¼	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14½	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	975	548	33	263	44	25	4	369	9	11	21	17	58

Actual Weekly Working Hours.

[Shorter hours on Saturday are indicated by *s*; longer, by *l*.]

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
27	1	52*s*	9	57*s*	1
39	1	52½	5	57½*s*	3
40*s*	1	58½*s*	2	57¾*s*	1
40 (five days)	2	52½ (piecework)	2	58*l*	4
42	3	52¾*l*	1	58*s*	7
42½*s*	2	53*s*	103	58¼*l*	1
44*s*	2	53½*s*	1	58½	2
45	5	53½	1	58½*s*	1
45 (five days)	3	53½*s*	12	59	1
45½*s*	1	53¾*s*	1	59*l*	1
46*s*	3	54	302	59*s*	107
46½*s*	1	54*s*	1	59½*s*	2
46½*l* (five days)	1	54½*s*	2	59¾*s*	4
47*s*	6	54¾*s*	2	59¾*s*	1
47½*s*	2	55	2	60	117
48	18	55*l*	4	60*l*	1
49	1	55*s*	5	60*s*	17
49*s*	3	55½	1	60½*l*	6
49½*s*	2	55½*s*	1	61*l*	2
50*s*	6	56*l*	3	62*l*	2
50½	1	56*s*	30	62*l* (also Friday, *l*)	1
50½*s*	2	56½*s*	4	63	4
51	24	56¾*s*	1	63½*l*	1
51*s*	4	57	38	64*l*	3
51¾*s*	2	57*l*	1	64½	1

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Actual Weekly Working Hours — Concluded.

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
64½*l*	2	71½*l*	1	83*l*	1
65	1	72	4	84	7
65*s*	2	73½	2	86	1
66	4	74*l*	1	86*l*	1
66*l*	1	74*s*	1	87	1
67*l*	2	75	1	87*l* (and Sunday)	1
68*l*	5	75*l*	1	90	2
69	3	76*l*	3	96	1
69*l*	1	77*l*	1	108	1
69½*l*	1	78	9	Piecework,	4
70*s*	1	78*l* (and Sunday)	1	Not given,	38
70½	1	81	1		
70½*l*	1	81½*l*	1	Total,	1,032

It will be seen by the first of the foregoing tables that a very large proportion of the girls begin work between seven and eight in the morning and close by six at night. Very few begin prior to six A.M.

The number working over ten hours per day is 92 as shown by the second of the three preceding tables, while by the same table it is learned that 369 have a shorter day on Saturday, and 58 a longer day, 57 making no answer to inquiry as to different hours on Saturday. The table on weekly working hours disclosed the fact that 89 out of 1,032 work more than the legal 60 hours per week. Many of these are engaged in trade. But two worked Sundays.

In certain occupations, and at certain periods of the year, the hours of labor differ somewhat from the working time reported. Saleswomen in small dry and fancy goods stores, bakeries, etc., vary their labor through the week, having one or two nights off after 6 P.M. with one half or one hour for dinner and supper each, and working until 11 or 12 o'clock on Saturday nights. In some restaurants, girls have about one Sunday in every four, besides a few hours in the afternoon each week. In other restaurants, as well as in bakeries, girls often work four or five hours every Sunday, as needed. In the large places of employment, in busy seasons, the hours of labor are often extended beyond the time stated, especially during the holidays, the dinner hour is curtailed, and, as is often reported, without extra pay. In other stores, when work is slack, the hours are somewhat abated and girls are not held strictly to rules.

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It is, also, often the case, that during the busy and slack seasons, different schedules of working hours are in force. In the busy season, in addition to "store" hours, girls very frequently carry their work home, and labor until 9, 10, and 11 o'clock and sometimes till after midnight; others are employed every night at their places of employment. When employed after 6 P.M. the employer frequently pays for the suppers of the girls, although complaint is sometimes made of the poor quality of food provided. In the clothing trade, when busy, girls are often given so much work to do in a stated time, and after working the regular hours, are obliged to carry home work to complete it on time.

In a great many of the establishments in Boston, especially the large business houses, it is the custom during the months of July and August, and sometimes June, to close at 5 o'clock daily and at 12, 1, or 2 o'clock on Saturdays; in some cases, also, the girls report no work at all on Saturdays during the summer months, while in other cases, no change in hours is made, except in the early closing on Saturday. In a few instances, it is also usual to close one or two hours early on Saturdays through the rest of the year, according to the state of business.

To offset the privilege of a half-holiday each week through the hottest months, it is sometimes the custom to deduct from the pay of employés a money equivalent; in some cases where the hour for closing is 5 each day and 2 on Saturdays, girls are allowed only 5 days' pay for the week. In other stores, the pay of help is cut down to correspond; the piece hands of course, on account of early hours for closing, do not have the opportunity to make accustomed wages. In places where Saturday afternoons are granted, one half day's pay in some instances is deducted from the week's wages.

In one case, a girl reports that besides being given Saturday afternoons (no deduction of pay being mentioned), girls when sick or indisposed, are at liberty to leave an hour or so earlier than usual without losing the time. In another case, where everything was satisfactory and in most respects considered one of the best stores of its class in Boston, there is no early closing in summer and but one half hour allowed for dinner.

In speaking of the "dinner hour," the girls very frequently

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complain of the short time allowed in many places. They think 30 minutes hardly sufficient, and intimate that they would be quite contented if they could have a full hour for dinner. Girls were also found taking but part of the dinner hour, making up in that way in one case, a seven weeks' vacation previously taken, on account of overwork. In some places, it is the practice during the summer to "cut" the dinner hour from 10 to 15 minutes to make up for early closing on Saturdays. In the busy season piece hands often shorten their dinner time voluntarily, eating their lunch and resuming work immediately; while in other cases reported, during the busy season, but half an hour is allowed, at other times, one hour.

The following table shows the range of time allowed for dinner.

Dinners.

Time Allowed.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
15 minutes,	–	–	9	9
20 minutes,	–	1	–	1
25 minutes, average,	–	–	1	1
30 minutes,	4	19	54	77
40 minutes,	–	2	2	4
45 minutes,	–	1	12	13
50 minutes, average,	–	–	9	9
55 minutes, average,	–	–	1	1
1 hour,	47	77	649	773
1 hour, 5 minutes, average,	–	–	1	1
1 hour, 10 minutes,	–	–	2	2
1 hour, 12 minutes, average,	–	–	2	2
1 hour, 15 minutes,	–	1	–	1
1 hour, 17½ minutes, average,	–	–	1	1
1 hour, 20 minutes,	–	–	2	2
1½ hours,	–	4	3	7
1 hour, 40 minutes, breakfast, dinner, and supper,	1	–	–	1
2 hours,	–	6	7	13
2½ hours,	–	–	1	1
2¾ hours,	–	–	1	1
Begins work at 1 P.M.,	–	–	1	1
Piece work,	–	–	1	1
Not stated,	31	12	67	110
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

Vacations.

But 233 girls enjoyed a vacation during the year preceding our investigation: of this number only 40 received pay during

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the vacation, the balance, 193, receiving no pay. Out of the whole 1,032 there were 799 who had no vacation; the average length of the vacation given the 233 was 3.28 weeks each, the 40 with pay securing 1.87 weeks each.

The "vacation" table tells its own story and nothing need be added, except to mention the fact that one girl reports having worked 14 years without a vacation of any kind.

Vacation.

Number of Weeks, during the Past Year.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
2 weeks,	–	–	2	2
3 weeks,	–	–	2	2
4 weeks,	–	1	1	2
5 weeks,	–	–	1	1
6 weeks,	–	–	1	1
9 weeks,	–	–	1	1
10 weeks,	–	–	2	2
1 week; with pay: expenses continued,	2	1	3	6
2 weeks; with pay: expenses continued,	3	5	7	15
1 week; with pay: expenses continued,	–	1	–	1
1 week; no pay: expenses continued,				
3 weeks; with pay: expenses continued,	–	–	1	1
2 weeks; with pay: expenses continued,	1	–	1	2
1 week; no pay: expenses continued,				
4 weeks; with pay: expenses continued,	–	1	–	1
1 week; with pay: expenses stopped,	–	–	1	1
2 weeks; with pay: expenses stopped,	1	3	2	6
3 weeks; with pay: expenses stopped,	–	–	2	2
4 weeks; with pay: expenses stopped,	1	–	–	1
1 week; with pay: expenses stopped,	–	3	–	3
3 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,				
1 week; with pay: expenses stopped,	–	1	–	1
6 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,				
1 week; no pay: expenses continued,	–	–	4	4
2 weeks; no pay: expenses continued,	5	11	17	33
3 weeks; no pay: expenses continued,	1	1	5	7
4 weeks; no pay; expenses continued,	1	1	1	3
6 weeks; no pay: expenses continued,	1	–	5	6
7 weeks; no pay: expenses continued,	–	–	3	3
8 weeks; no pay: expenses continued,	1	2	3	6
13 weeks; no pay: expenses continued,	–	–	1	1
1 week; no pay: expenses stopped,	–	2	15	17
2 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	3	10	46	59
3 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	–	1	11	12
4 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	1	–	5	6
5 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	1	–	2	3
6 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	–	–	4	4
7 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	–	–	1	1
8 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	1	1	7	9
9 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	–	2	2	4
10 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	–	–	1	1

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Vacation — Concluded.

Number of Weeks, during the Past Year.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
13 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	–	–	1	1
14 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	–	1	–	1
16 weeks; no pay: expenses stopped,	–	–	1	1
No vacation,	60	75	664	799
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

Time Lost.

The facts as to lost time are fully shown in this table:

Time Lost.

Time Lost, in weeks, during the past year.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Number losing time.	Aggregates.	
					Time lost, in weeks.	Time worked, in weeks.
1 week,	5	6	24	35	35	1,785
2 weeks,	3	5	27	35	70	1,750
3 weeks,	–	3	26	29	87	1,421
4 weeks,	4	6	66	76	304	3,648
5 weeks,	1	1	26	28	140	1,316
6 weeks,	2	4	33	39	234	1,794
6 weeks (with pay),	–	1	–	1	6	46
7 weeks,	2	–	7	9	63	405
8 weeks,	6	11	94	111	888	4,884
9 weeks,	1	–	15	16	144	688
10 weeks,	–	2	19	21	210	882
11 weeks,	–	–	1	1	11	41
12 weeks,	1	9	52	62	744	2,480
13 weeks,	4	7	52	63	819	2,457
14 weeks,	1	–	5	6	84	228
15 weeks,	–	1	3	4	60	148
16 weeks,	1	3	29	33	528	1,188
17 weeks,	2	4	17	23	391	805
18 weeks,	–	1	1	2	36	68
19 weeks,	–	1	–	1	19	33
20 weeks,	–	2	7	9	180	288
21 weeks,	–	2	9	11	231	341
22 weeks,	3	–	22	25	550	750
24 weeks,	–	1	1	2	48	56
26 weeks,	7	4	63	74	1,924	1,924
27 weeks,	–	–	1	1	27	25
28 weeks,	–	–	1	1	28	24
29 weeks,	–	–	2	2	58	46
30 weeks,	1	–	5	6	180	132
31 weeks,	–	–	1	1	31	21
32 weeks,	–	–	1	1	32	20
34 weeks,	2	–	3	5	170	90
35 weeks,	–	–	4	4	140	68
36 weeks,	–	–	1	1	36	16
37 weeks,	–	–	1	1	37	15
38 weeks,	–	–	2	2	76	28
39 weeks,	1	2	6	9	351	117
40 weeks,	–	1	–	1	40	12
43 weeks,	–	–	2	2	86	18
44 weeks,	–	–	1	1	44	8
48 weeks,	–	–	2	2	96	8
49 weeks,	–	1	1	2	98	6
Totals,	47	78	633	758	9,336	30,080
No time lost,	36	45	193	274	–	14,248
	83	123	826	1,032	9,336	44,328

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The number of girls working the full year without loss of time was 274 while 758 lost 12.32 weeks each; that is, this latter number were out of employment three months in the year. The question of how they live during this period of waiting becomes a vital one and can only be fully considered in connection with the facts as to wages and earnings. It is the constant occurrence of waiting spells which makes the lives of the working girls so hard; and it is during these lost months they are most subject to temptation.

"Time lost" during the past year is traceable to various causes. The principal reasons given are, "dull times," lack of work, sickness of self, children, or relatives, or on account of machines being out of order, and waiting repairs; in the latter case, girls often waiting two and three weeks at a time before the machines are put in order.

In many of the large houses, girls when employed for a year or more are entitled to a vacation; otherwise it is taken at their own expense, and their time forfeited. In a good many cases, holidays are deducted from the week's wages, even Christmas day being made no exception, however hard they may have worked during the holiday season.

In many cases where time has been lost through sickness girls are obliged to provide substitutes.

In many of the large establishments, time-lists are kept, and if girls are late in the morning, "even a minute," it is deducted from their week's wages. The rules vary somewhat in this respect; in some places, *one minute late*, actual time deducted; in others, fifteen minutes, and in some cases, one hour is deducted. Fines are also imposed, 10 to 25 cents if at all late in the morning, which is abated on giving reasonable excuse. In other cases, if 15 minutes late, they forfeit half a day, unless on "train list" or "privileged." As an offset, one girl reports that she was sick six weeks during which time she was paid the same as if working and also allowed two weeks' vacation with pay.

In many lines of work there are "seasons" — times when establishments are driven to their utmost capacity, of course to be followed by correspondingly dull periods and consequent loss of time. As this loss of time bears directly upon earnings the matter of seasons will be more fully referred to under economic condition.

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IV. PHYSICAL AND SANITARY CONDITION.

Health.

With the information regarding the social condition, occupations, hours of labor, etc., which we have presented, it becomes important to know the physical and sanitary condition of the people involved in this investigation. The health condition is shown in six short tables which follow; these tables give the health by occupations, health in comparison with age and conjugal condition, comparative health, health at the time of beginning work and in present occupation, health in the present and immediately previous occupation, and health during the whole time employed.

Occupations and Health.

Occupations.	Health.						
	Good.	Quite good.	Not very good.	Fair.	Poor.	Bad.	Aggregates.
Agents and canvassers,	5	–	–	–	1	–	6
Bonnets and hats,	5	–	1	–	–	–	6
Bookbinderies,	35	–	3	–	1	–	39
Bookkeepers,	15	–	–	3	1	1	20
Boots and shoes,	49	3	3	5	–	–	60
Brooms and brushes,	15	1	1	–	1	–	18
Button-hole makers,	14	–	–	3	1	–	18
Buttons and dress trimmings,	24	–	3	2	2	–	31
Cap makers,	6	–	–	–	1	–	7
Carpetings,	18	–	–	–	–	–	18
Carpet sewers,	12	–	3	–	1	–	16
Cash dial tenders,	6	–	–	–	–	–	6
Cash girls,	22	–	–	2	–	–	24
Cashiers,	6	–	1	–	–	–	7
Clerks,	18	–	–	1	–	–	19
Cloak makers,	35	1	2	1	4	–	43
Clocks and watches,	8	1	–	–	1	2	12
Coat makers,	74	3	5	7	8	2	99
Copyists,	8	–	1	1	–	–	10
Corsets,	14	–	1	1	–	1	17
Cotton mills,	10	–	–	1	–	–	11
Cotton, woollen, worsted, and linen goods,	28	1	–	2	–	–	31
Dressmakers,	150	2	4	19	6	1	182
Drugs and medicines,	7	–	1	–	–	–	8
Dye house employés,	6	–	–	–	–	–	6
Errand girls,	18	–	–	–	–	–	18
Food preparations,	39	–	1	6	–	–	46
Furniture,	14	1	1	2	1	–	19
Hair,	11	–	–	–	–	–	11
Hats and caps,	5	–	3	1	–	–	9
Hoopskirts and bustles,	9	1	–	–	–	–	10
Housekeepers,	5	–	–	1	–	–	6
Housework,	100	2	6	4	7	1	120
Lace factory,	5	1	–	–	–	–	6

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Occupations and Health — Concluded.

Occupations.	Health.						
	Good.	Quite good.	Not very good.	Fair.	Poor.	Bad.	Aggregates.
Ladies' maids and companions,	4	–	1	–	–	–	5
Laundry employés,	9	–	–	–	1	–	10
Machine operators,	23	–	1	4	4	1	33
Matrons and nurses,	13	–	–	–	–	–	13
Messengers and packers, in shops,	5	–	–	–	–	–	5
Metals and metallic goods,	20	2	3	3	–	–	28
Millinery,	33	1	2	1	2	3	42
Music and art,	8	–	1	2	–	–	11
Neckties and furnishing goods,	8	–	–	–	–	–	8
Nets, seines, etc.,	7	–	–	1	–	–	8
Nursery girls,	15	1	1	–	–	–	17
Overalls, jumpers, and colored shirts,	5	–	–	3	1	–	9
Pantaloons,	22	–	3	1	–	–	26
Paper,	15	–	1	2	–	–	18
Paper boxes,	30	1	4	8	1	–	44
Photographs,	3	–	–	1	1	–	5
Polishes and dressings,	3	–	–	2	–	–	5
Printing and publishing,	36	–	–	1	1	1	39
Restaurant employés,	31	1	2	5	1	3	43
Rubber and elastic goods,	65	2	7	7	6	3	90
Saleswomen,	74	2	5	16	6	3	106
Scientific instruments and appliances,	6	–	–	–	1	–	7
Seamstresses,	55	–	3	9	2	3	72
Sewing machine teachers and fitters,	5	1	–	–	–	–	6
Shirt makers,	21	–	3	1	2	1	28
Silk,	5	–	–	–	–	–	5
Straw goods,	18	–	2	3	3	1	27
Suspenders,	11	–	–	1	1	–	13
Tailoresses,	95	1	12	16	7	2	133
Teachers,	22	–	1	2	1	–	26
Telegraph and telephone operators,	3	1	–	–	–	–	4
Tobacco,	16	–	–	1	–	–	17
Vests,	12	–	–	–	–	1	13
Weavers,	8	–	–	1	–	–	9
Various occupations,	35	1	2	5	1	–	44
Totals,	1,537	31	94	158	78	30	1,928

Health, Age, and Conjugal Condition.

Occupations and State of Health.	Single.				Married and Widowed.				Aggregates.
	Under 18.	18 to 40.	Above 40.	Total.	Under 18.	18 to 40.	Above 18.	Total.	
Personal Service.									
Good,	3	48	3	54	–	4	4	8	62
Quite good,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	2
Not very good,	–	2	1	3	–	3	–	3	6
Fair,	1	8	–	9	–	1	–	1	10
Poor,	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2
Bad,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Totals,	5	59	4	68	–	10	5	15	83
Trade.									
Good,	31	59	1	91	–	–	–	–	91
Quite good,	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	3
Not very good,	–	6	1	7	–	2	–	2	9
Fair,	3	13	–	16	–	–	–	–	16
Poor,	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	4
Bad,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	34	84	3	121	–	2	–	2	123

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Health, Age, and Conjugal Condition — Concluded.

Occupations and State of Health.	Single.				Married and Widowed.				Aggregates.
	Under 18.	18 to 40.	Above 40.	Total.	Under 18.	18 to 40.	Above 40.	Total.	
Manufactures.									
Good,	77	458	16	551	2	66	14	82	633
Quite good,	4	11	–	15	–	1	–	1	16
Not very good,	1	33	2	36	–	7	1	8	44
Fair,	2	71	2	75	–	12	4	16	91
Poor,	1	23	2	26	1	5	1	7	33
Bad,	–	6	–	6	–	1	2	3	9
Totals,	85	602	22	709	3	92	22	117	826
All Occupations.									
Good,	111	565	20	696	2	70	18	90	786
Quite good,	4	15	–	19	–	2	–	2	21
Not very good,	1	41	4	46	–	12	1	13	59
Fair,	6	92	2	100	–	13	4	17	117
Poor,	2	26	3	31	1	5	2	8	39
Bad,	–	6	–	6	–	2	2	4	10
Totals,	124	745	29	898	3	104	27	134	1,032

Comparative Health.

State of Health.	Classification.	Number in specified State of Health.	
		At beginning work.	Last occupation.
Perfect,	1	3	–
Excellent,	1	4	2
Very good,	1	41	17
Good,	1	903	763
Strong and robust,	1	1	–
Pretty good,	2	13	15
Quite good,	2	3	2
Generally good,	2	–	1
Good to fair,	2	1	3
Pretty well,	2	–	1
Not very good,	3	9	16
Good; not very strong,	3	1	–
Not good now,	3	–	7
Only middling,	3	–	1
Little better,	3	–	1
Not very well,	3	1	–
Not so good,	3	–	4
Not good,	3	12	29
Fair,	4	17	105
Very fair,	4	1	–
Only fair,	4	1	1
Fairly good,	4	1	–
Good to not good,	4	–	1
Not strong,	4	1	1
Better,	4	–	3

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Comparative Health — Concluded.

State of Health.	Classification.	Number in specified State of Health.	
		At beginning work.	Last occupation.
Delicate,	4	4	4
Good to bad,	4	–	1
Poor,	5	7	29
Completely tired,	5	–	1
Very weak,	5	–	1
Failing,	5	–	5
Poor for 3 years,	5	–	1
Poor past 5 years,	5	–	1
Fair to bad,	5	–	6
Very poor,	6	6	3
Bad,	6	1	5
Miserable,	6	1	–
Very bad,	6	–	2
Totals,	–	1,032	1,032

Recapitulation.

Good,	1	952	782
Quite good,	2	17	22
Not very good,	3	23	58
Fair,	4	25	116
Poor,	5	7	44
Bad,	6	8	10
Totals,	–	1,032	1,032

Health at Beginning Work and in Present Occupation.

Health at Beginning Work.	Health in Present Occupation.						Aggregates.
	Good.	Quite Good.	Not very good.	Fair.	Poor.	Bad.	
Good,	760	16	48	97	27	4	952
Quite good,	5	4	4	3	1	–	17
Not very good,	8	1	9	2	2	1	23
Fair,	6	1	3	13	1	1	25
Poor,	–	–	–	1	6	–	7
Bad,	3	–	–	–	1	4	8
Totals,	782	22	64	116	38	10	1,032

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Health in Present and Previous Occupation.

Health in Previous Occupation.	Health in Present Occupation.						Aggregates.
	Good.	Quite Good.	Not very good.	Fair.	Poor.	Bad.	
Good,	–	11	32	68	18	1	130
Quite good,	–	9	2	–	1	–	12
Not very good,	–	–	22	2	1	3	28
Fair,	–	–	3	43	6	1	53
Poor,	–	1	3	3	11	–	18
Bad,	–	–	–	3	2	5	10
Totals,	–	21	62	119	39	10	251

Health during Whole Time Employed. (*Years.*)

Classification.	Number of years during which health was as specified:			
	In Personal service.	In Trade.	In Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Good health,	7.82	3.24	5.69	5.57
Quite good health,	.30	.28	.15	.18
Not very good health,	.47	.24	.46	.43
Fair health,	.48	.63	.92	.85
Poor health,	.39	.20	.31	.31
Bad health,	.05	.20	.15	.15
Whole time employed,	9.51	4.79	7.68	7.49

Health during Whole Time Employed. (*Percentages.*)

Classification.	Percentage of time during which health was as specified:			
	In Personal service.	In Trade.	In Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Good health,	82.2	67.6	74.1	74.4
Quite good health,	3.2	5.8	1.9	2.4
Not very good health,	4.9	5.0	6.0	5.7
Fair health,	5.1	13.2	12.0	11.4
Poor health,	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1
Bad health,	.5	4.2	2.0	2.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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The first table relating to occupations and health, introduces a classification which is used in all the health tables, that is, all that can be classed as "good" come under class 1, all that can be classed as "quite good," involving all the variations each side of quite good, come under class 2; "not very good," as class 3, "fair," as class 4, "poor," as class 5, and "bad," as class 6.

In these various classifications, a great many shades of health appear, as will be seen by the table headed "Comparative Health."

In the first table, "Occupations and Health," appear all the occupations filled at any time by the girls giving information, or health under 1,928 different engagements.

In the second table, "Health, Age, and Conjugal Condition," we find that of the 1,032 girls, 786, or 76.2 per cent, were in good health at the time the investigation was made.

The third table, entitled "Comparative Health," is one of interest. By referring to the recapitulation of this table, it will be seen that there are 952 in class 1, who were in good health at the time they began work, of which number, 782 are in the same classification now; this difference of 170, of course represents those who have fallen from good health at the beginning of work, and the distribution of the 170 is shown in the recapitulation of the "Comparative Health" table, but it shows inversely; for instance, there were 17 classed as quite good at the beginning of work, while there are 22 now in present occupations so classed; that does not mean that there has been a gain in the quite good from below, but that they have come down from good to quite good. The same is true of the not very good, and of those in fair health, while in classes 5 and 6, the poor and bad have risen in number from degenerate health. The showing, as a whole, is a very satisfactory one.

The table "Health in Present and Previous Occupation," refers to the health condition in the present occupation, and in the one immediately previous to the present, and shows for 251 the changes in health condition between those two occupations.

The last two tables, headed "Health during Whole Time Employed," show the classification as to health by years and percentages; for instance, in the first of these two tables, in the column of aggregates, the whole time employed on an

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average by the 1,032, is 7.49 years in all occupations; of this number of years, the good health averages 5.57 years; the second table shows the percentages; that is to say, the 5.57 years of good health represent 74.4 per cent of the whole time employed. The balance of the table shows the percentages for the other classifications.

Accidents.

A little table has been compiled showing the nature of accidents which have befallen the working girls furnishing information to the office; it appears that nearly all have been free from accidents during the whole time employed, and but few of the accidents occurred while at work.

Accidents.

Classification.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Fell through a scuttle-hole,	–	–	1	1
Finger cut,	–	–	1	1
Leg broken,	–	–	1	1
No accident,	81	120	799	1,000
Paralysis,	–	–	1	1
She is lame,	–	1	–	1
Sled ran into her, and bruised her ankle,	–	–	1	1
Sprained ankle,	–	–	1	1
Thrown from a carriage,	–	–	1	1
When a child, yes,	–	–	1	1
Yes,	2	1	18	21
Yes, sprain,	–	–	1	1
Yes, when a little girl, had her wrist broken,	–	1	–	1
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

But 7 of the girls have ever been in hospitals, either for accident or sickness, 837 testifying that they would not have to go, while the majority of the balance would go if necessary.

Sanitary Surroundings at Home.

Taken in connection with the information given under social condition, with regard to the surroundings of the homes of working girls, but little testimony touching the unfavorable

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nature of the sanitary condition of the home was received. In numerous cases, however, girls were found living for the sake of economy in very limited quarters, which could not be conducive to good sanitary conditions. In some instances, girls were found living in small attic rooms, lighted and ventilated by the skylight only; the furnishings generally consisted of a small single bed, bureau and chair, with no wardrobe, except one curtained in the corner. In other cases, girls were forced to content themselves with small side rooms without a chance for a fire, which in some cases was sadly needed. One girl had a small side room in the third story of a respectable house, but said she could not expect much more at the present cost of living; still others were reported as living together with other members of the family in a tenement of one back room and side bedroom; another, as one of 18 families in a single building with hardly the necessary articles of furniture; another, occupying the third story of a house which seemed the poorest on the street. On the other hand, girls were found living in large rooms, quite well and sometimes handsomely furnished, in some instances with side rooms adjoining, not perhaps because they could really afford such quarters, but because they preferred to economize in other ways, in order to have some of the comforts, in looks at least, of home.

In a few cases where girls reported their health as being poor, or not good, they also complained of the poor board provided, as well as of the unpleasant surroundings at home; one girl made the statement that her home was pleasant and healthy, but to the agent of the bureau the reverse seemed to be the case, for the hall was dirty, the floor covered with a worn-out rag carpet while the air was filled with disagreeable odors; the girl appeared to be in poor health, untidily dressed, and dirty. Another was found living in the upper story of a cheap tenement house, directly in the rear of a kerosene factory having a tall chimney that constantly puffed out thick black smoke, which together with the offensive smell of the kerosene, forced the occupants always to keep the kitchen windows closed. In another case, one of the girls said that she spent all her spare time and Sundays with her sister in another part of the city, as her home was very unpleasant and uncomfortable; she also said the Board of Health

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had visited the house last year and recommended many alterations, but she did not know whether they were attended to or not. Another girl was found living in four small rooms as one of a family of 12, in a house located very near a stable and having bad drainage. One other girl complained of the odor from the water-closets in the halls, and said it was anything but agreeable.

In a house where a considerable number of girls are cared for, it was found that there was no elevator in the building, and some of the girls were obliged to go up five flights of stairs to reach their rooms, two or three girls being placed in each room; the upper story of the building was without heat, and in winter was said to be like an ice house; radiators are placed at the ends of halls, and transoms open into the rooms, but these have no particular effect on the temperature of the rooms and there are no other ways of heating; extra charge is made for rooms heated directly by the register and even then such rooms are not always to be obtained, they being generally occupied, and there being but a few of them.

The Workroom and Its Surroundings.

The testimony on this point coming from about one-half of the working girls seen, who speak specifically on the subject, shows that of this number, a very large proportion are well satisfied with their work, workroom, and its surroundings. The various adjectives used, in answering these points, as "good," "very good," "excellent," "fair," "satisfactory," indicate the degree of contentment with their surroundings, while in a few instances, the girls speak in the highest terms, as, "accommodations as good as could be wished"; "the best place in Boston"; "everything that could be desired"; "would not work anywhere else"; "could not be better in any way"; and similar expressions of satisfaction.

One of the principal things calling for special mention is the subject of ventilation of the workroom. While, as has just been said, a large proportion have signified their entire approbation with their surroundings at work, of those who have reason to complain the lack of proper ventilation is a very frequent and prominent cause of complaint.

Upon this point there is considerable testimony *pro* and *con*,

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and if we include the large number who merely indicate their satisfaction with surroundings without giving details, it is safe to say that the majority of the girls are well situated in this respect. Of those who speak in praise of their workroom, we find three who say it is "pleasant and airy"; 29, "well-ventilated, clean and healthy"; one, "reasonably healthy"; three, "very pleasant"; one, "better than the average"; and two, "as nice as in Boston."

On the other hand, the girls who complain of poor accommodations so far as ventilation is concerned, make up a most respectable minority, and offer very conclusive evidence on this point.

In the testimony under consideration various reasons are given for the poor ventilation of workrooms, chief of which are, (1) closely built buildings, shutting off proper light and air; in the rebuilding and improvement of property there has been in some cases an attempt to remedy this, but with little success; the light and air coming wholly from above it is not possible to get sufficient circulation, and the effect on the girls, if not directly injurious, is at least depressing, and in the end very wearing; (2) the large number of people employed in one room, without sufficient air-space, in some cases together with odors coming from ingredients used in manufacturing certain articles, has a very bad effect on girls so compelled to work; on this particular point it is well to note that the girls were found to be engaged in occupations which called for the employment of as high a number as 350 persons, and down to places, where the girl questioned was "the only one employed"; in one instance (in boots and shoes), 35 girls and 150 men were reported as being "packed like sardines in a box," in a *very* small room for so large a force; also, 35 or 40 persons, in a small attic without ventilation of any kind; (3) small and low-studded rooms, with no ventilation except by windows, causing very bad draughts, and great inconvenience to the working girls, and oftentimes serious results, one girl complaining of an eight weeks' illness from bilious fever, largely due to bad atmosphere of workroom; another girl says she is stationed in a basement, where they suffer severely from draughts from constantly opening doors, is sick from colds frequently, the basement being damp as well as cold; she says

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this is a general source of complaint, and, "if growling would have done any good, it would have been done away with long ago"; another girl also complains of catching bad colds from the door being left open constantly, by order of the employer; several girls were sick, while she had rheumatism from this cause; (4) windows not opened, for fear of retarding some process of manufacture, causing very bad ventilation, as in tobacco factories, shoe shops, confectionery manufactories, etc.; in one particular case, the girl reports help as "working in little pens all shelved over without sufficient light and air, windows not being open for fear of cooling wax thread used on sewing machines."

In addition to the above, one girl says, windows on one side are not opened on account of being near steam railroad, and being troubled with smoke from locomotives; another speaks of insufficiency of heating apparatus in winter, while two say they work in basements, but do not think them unhealthy, although one is subject to headaches. Others report being at work over meat-shops, which is unpleasant on account of bad odors when windows are open, especially in summer. Girls working in closely confined and overcrowded workrooms soon wear out and are often compelled to take vacations for rest and recuperation.

Of those who speak concerning the sanitary arrangements of the workroom (of whom there are however but a few), all complain of the dirty or filthy condition of the workroom, being troubled with offensive odors, in addition to poor ventilation, in all the cases mentioned. In one room, occupied by 20 girls and 10 men in tailoring, the girl thinks it a good place for the Board of Health to visit, the workroom being dirty and sanitary arrangements bad, rooms close and low-studded and ventilation only from bottom of window. In another instance, shop is reported "very dirty, in fact filthy, but she has got almost used to it now"; she considers her work (tailoring) and surroundings seriously interfere with her health. Another says "shop is filthy and unfit to work in; there are no conveniences for women, and men and women have to use the same closets, wash basins, drinking cups, etc." In the same way, one other girl speaks of the bad condition of her workroom, 40 hands being employed in the room, with practically no ventilation, in addition to which there is also a water-closet in centre of room

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from which the stench which often rises is offensive. "Twenty girls in medium sized dark room with poor sanitary arrangements," and "unpleasant quarters, dirty and infested with bugs, etc.," are among the other cases reported. In conclusion, we have the testimony of one girl, that barrels of offal and swill are only removed from workroom at long intervals, but says it is rather the fault of the men than of the employer who has ordered its removal by them.

In connection with the workroom and its surroundings is disclosed the fact that girls are very frequently called upon to climb four, five, six, and even seven long flights of stairs in order to reach their work. The girls themselves in many instances make special mention of, as termed by them, this "hardship," and complain very much of having to climb stairs. Freight elevators, where used, are forbidden, in most cases, to help, while in some instances where their use for passenger service is permitted, a "danger" sign is posted, and they are used at the risk of the employés. In one case reported, the use of elevator by employés is allowed only at certain hours, and if any are tardy a few moments, they forfeit the privilege, and must mount the stairs, this being especially hard on one girl troubled with heart-disease, in whose favor no exception is made. One girl, lame from infancy, says that in climbing stairs she is placed at a great disadvantage, her workroom being "high up."

Some evidence is also furnished as to the matter of escapes in case of fire. A few report wide stairs, easy exits, and fire-escapes, while others say their workrooms are up three to six flights, with no fire-escapes, and in one case, with poor entrance, and narrow and dark passage ways not wide enough for two abreast, some 250 to 300 persons being employed in the building, up three if not more flights.

Effect of Work on Health.

Long hours, and being obliged to stand all day, are very generally advanced as the principal reasons for any lack or loss of health occasioned by the work of the girls. The nature of the work is mentioned as a cause for decline, which together with the other causes described will be found to be prevalent in all the various branches of their work.

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Feather sorters, cotton sorters, and workers on any material which in its nature is apt to give off a "dust," complain of the disagreeable if not actually injurious effect on the health of persons so employed.

Taking the question by industries and occupations in detail, we find in PERSONAL SERVICE, that the restaurant employés generally complain of long hours, no dinner hour to speak of, and the great strain upon them from being busy all day on their feet. They all complain of a low state of health, and are pretty much tired out on reaching home. Of those giving testimony on their work and its effect on the health, two were found working noons only (about three hours), not being able to stand the strain of long hours, and being obliged to adopt this plan in order to get a little rest. Others report themselves troubled with rheumatism, tired and careworn, or not in good health, but obliged to work, although in one case particularly, in great distress from some lung or throat trouble.

In TRADE, a bookkeeper was found who had ruined her eyes, by bringing her books home nights and working until twelve and one o'clock. Among the saleswomen, "standing all day" is generally reported as being very trying on their health and strength. In one store, no stools are provided, the girls being obliged to go to one end of the store to sit down. The employer does not countenance help sitting down while customers are in the store, and as they are generally busy all day, there is little or no time when the store is vacant, the result being, practically, that the girls stand all day. Another girl says she works on outside counter, and owing to people constantly passing no stools can be used, and she finds the work very tiresome.

The new cash system requiring a constant raising of the arm is a great strain upon the girls, is very exhausting, and gives them a pain in the side; one girl reports many saleswomen out sick on this account.

A good many saleswomen consider their work very hard, and that it has a bad effect on their health; in one instance, a girl says she has paid out over $500 in doctor's bills during the past few years. In one store, it is very unsatisfactory in this respect; no talking is allowed, only half enough time is given for dinner, and being obliged to walk home at night, the girl is

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completely exhausted; on Saturday she brings dinner and supper.

In the busy season, the work is particularly trying. One girl says she gets pretty well tired out during this time (six months), and although there is not much chance to increase help, she thinks they might pay extra during the busy season.

In bakeries the strain of long hours and standing is especially felt by the salesgirls, while in other branches of business the health of many girls is so poor as to necessitate long rests, one girl being out a year on this account. Another girl in poor health was obliged to leave her work, while one other reports that it is not possible for her to work the year round, as she could not stand the strain, not being at all strong. A girl, who had worked in one place for three years, was obliged to leave on account of poor health, being completely run down from badly ventilated workrooms, and obliged to take an eight months' rest; she worked a week when not able, but left to save her life. She says she has to work almost to death to make fair compensation (now $12 per week).

Under MANUFACTURES, in *Bookbinderies* and in the manufacture of *Brushes*, girls complain of their health being run down on account of work, or from over-work. In *Boots and Shoes*, the work is very hard, the girls being obliged to be on their feet all day, and in cases where they have to walk any great distance to their homes they become very tired at night.

In the manufacture of *Buttons*, the girls say the work is rather dangerous, as they are liable to get their fingers jammed under the punch, or caught in the die when it comes down to press the parts of the button together. A man (although not a surgeon) is provided to dress wounds three times for each individual without charge; afterwards, the person injured must pay all expenses. There are 35 machines in use, and accidents are of very frequent occurrence. One girl has been hurt several times, but only once seriously, when she had the end of her finger nearly taken off, while another had her hand badly jammed. The work is found to be very hard, and one girl reports that it often makes the knees and ankles very tired; she also says, that watching her work so steadily has so weakened her eyes that she is obliged to go to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

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In making *Paper Boxes*, the girls are obliged to stand, a practice they think is very injurious. The coloring matter in materials used in the construction and covering of boxes is considered dangerous to health by some, one girl being at home sick three months from blood poisoning caused by work. On the other hand, another girl reports that she does not think the coloring matter unhealthy or that girls are ever affected by it. "Too many improvements and too little pay" voices the feelings of one girl, who further says that the new machines sometimes cut the girls' fingers off, there being no protection for the hands.

In the *Clothing* business, the general testimony is that the work is very hard, and is the cause of a great deal of sickness among the working girls so employed. The tax on the strength is very great, and it would seem that unless a girl is strong and robust, the work soon proves too severe for her, and if followed thereafter results disastrously. The running of heavy sewing machines by foot power soon breaks down a girl's health, as several girls have testified. One girl says that steam was introduced six months ago to her great satisfaction, as she thinks foot power machines too severe for female operators. The girls think all the machines should be run by steam.

Other girls object to standing so much, and say that being on their feet all day and then walking to their homes makes them very tired at night.

The effect of the work on the health of the working girls engaged in tailoring is very apparent from their testimony. A girl who used to bring her work home, says she overtaxed her strength and is now sick. Others tell the same story, and say that overwork, and the desire to do more than strength would allow, has very seriously affected their health, in one case, the overstraining of the nerves causing deafness, while another girl says, "overwork, cold dinners, and constant application, has brought on chronic rheumatism." This girl was well and strong when she began work, and from motives of economy, she has only ridden *once* in a horse-car for 14 years. The mother of another girl, the only support of the family, "the father being worse than none at all," says the girl is breaking down under her work. She does all her own dressmaking, in addition to work. Several other girls testify that they work at times

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when they ought to be in bed, but being obliged to work, can not take all the rest needed to fully recover strength. One girl in particular (a press girl) says she is now doing work formerly done by a man, is obliged to be on her feet all day, and in the vicinity of two hot fires. Her work is very trying. In the end, oftentimes, the girls who are not of strong constitutions, are finally compelled to give up business and try something less exacting; in one instance, the girl is now a book-sewer at $3.50 a week.

In one or two cases, the girls report that the sewing has affected the eyes, compelling the use of glasses at all times and blue glasses on the street.

Under *Food Preparations*, a girl engaged in salt packing is troubled with asthma and bronchitis; she was told at the hospital that the salt would eat into her lungs, as they are diseased; she would leave, if she could find other work.

In the manufacture of confectionery, on account of hot temperatures of rooms, etc., the work is not considered healthy. Some of the girls say work is very severe, they being on their feet all day, while others are out sick, being run down from work.

In the cleaning and packing of fish, the girls say that the fishermen put cayenne pepper and saltpetre on the fish, and girls in handling get their hands and fingers blistered, and often the outside skin taken off; the effect being the same as though they were obliged to keep their hands in a strong caustic solution. One girl says she has tried rubber gloves, but without success. Another girl (a fish packer) says in consequence of the steam necessary to be used the atmosphere is very damp. She says other girls are obliged to stand in cold water all day, having their hands exposed to cold water, and when one was questioned as to what shop she worked in, she answered, "they're not shops, they're working stalls where we are." The same complaint as to standing all day is noticed in this branch of business.

In *Type Foundries*, the workroom is always filled with a fine lead dust, caused by "rubbing"; in some shops, this is quite perceptible when standing at one end of the room. This is thought by some to be very unhealthy, the girls and men being reported as having little or no color in their faces. Cases have been known, the girls say, of young girls who have died from

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the effects of the work. They think it was due, however, to putting the fingers in the mouth when they were dry to enable them to work more easily. In the case of one young girl whose health was run down from work, as she says, the doctor advised her to leave the work altogether. Other girls say they do not consider the work unhealthy.

In *Straw Goods*, the girls very generally speak of the unhealthy nature of their business. In working on dyed braids, especially green, there is, according to the testimony of one girl, a very fine dust which produces a hacking which is almost constant, and to persons of consumptive tendencies, very injurious. Girls are advised by physicians in such cases to abandon the work. Another girl, in speaking of the dust, says that from black braid especially is very thick, settling on the face and neck so as to be plainly seen, and easily rubbed off, leaving a black smut on handkerchief. The same girl says work is very unhealthy, and during sickness, had diphtheria and then blood poisoning; she was advised not to return, but felt compelled to, as it is the only business at which she can make a decent living ($12.00 per week). The season is short, but while at work, there is plenty of it. Some throat or lung trouble is very prevalent among the girls working on straw, and the hacking cough peculiar to the business is well-nigh universal. A great many girls are said to die of consumption, while many are often subject to severe cases of sickness, the direct result of work, one girl being sick from May until October, and not able to go to work until the following December. The running of the machines is very hard work; the circular motion and constant elevation of the arm, together with treadle movement, make the girls complain generally of a pleuritic affection. The acids used in setting colors cause very troublesome "acid" sores on the ends of the fingers.

One girl says work has no appreciable effect on her general health, neither has she any cough nor lung trouble so commonly complained of by operators who have worked longer at the business and are not so well provided for during resting intervals. Another girl says the work is very unhealthy for some, but that it does not hurt her health, except that her throat troubles her occasionally.

In *Leather Goods*, a girl says she earns as much as any girl

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can, but not often, as she is obliged to keep a machine going by foot power and it is very tiresome.

In *Tobacco Factories*, when the girls first go to work, the tobacco makes them very sick, but they soon get used to it, and are not then affected by it at all. One girl, on being asked if girls ever got to smoking, said she did not know of a single instance, but sometimes, and quite often, girls would put a piece of tobacco in their mouths, and in this way, get to chewing but to no very great extent.

In *Rubber Goods*, the work is thought to be healthy, although some girls are made sick and can not stand it.

In *Furniture*, the work is found quite hard, on account of standing most of the time, while under the head of *Printing*, the only reason for complaint comes from a girl whose eyes troubled her very much on account of work, being obliged to see the doctor every five weeks, a matter of considerable expense to her.

The individual testimony regarding shops and their surroundings, and the effect of work upon health, has been given, as nearly as possible, in the language of the person interviewed. This testimony is that of the few, the great majority being in good health and in good surroundings.

It is in evidence from other sources that in a few stores, and in some of considerable size, the water-closet accommodations are very deficient, in one instance 60 women being obliged to use one closet. The evil effects of waiting for the use of a closet common to so large a number is apparent. Many of these women are constantly under the care of physicians for some disease growing out of the condition of things described. In such cases a little expense on the part of the proprietors would result in a happier and a healthier body of workers, and the outlay would be returned over and over again.

Some day law *must* compel men who are so negligent of the natural wants of their employés to adopt conveniences which through their own selfishness and foolishness they now withhold.

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V. ECONOMIC CONDITION.

In dealing with the economic condition of the working girls, it is necessary of course to take into consideration their earnings, their expenses, and all the circumstances which affect either one or the other, or both. In speaking of earnings we are obliged to use three designations — wages, earnings, and income. By wages, we mean the actual pay per week at the time employed without reference to the number of weeks employed in the year. By earnings, we mean the total receipts for the year from wages; as for instance, if a girl is paid $5 per week wages, and works 40 weeks in the year, her earnings for the year would be $200, while her wages of $5 per week might indicate that she earned $260 per year; in the instance as supposed, her average weekly wages for the whole year would be $3.84. By income, we mean the total receipts for the year from all sources, from wages, from extra work, from assistance by friends, or from investments; in fact, income means all the receipts for the year from which expenses can be paid.

Wages and Earnings.

The first table which we present shows the average weekly earnings in all occupations, during the whole time employed, and whether at work in Boston or in other places.

Average Weekly Earnings during Whole Time Employed.

Occupations.	Average Weekly Earnings in —					General Average.
	Boston.	Other parts of Mass.	Other States.	British America.	European Countries.	
Government and Professional.						
Government employ,	–	$6 00	$6 00	–	–	$6 00
Authors and literary persons,	$4 00	–	–	–	–	4 00
Artists,	6 00	–	–	–	–	6 00
Musicians and teachers of music,	7 50	7 00	–	–	–	7 33
Teachers,	5 00	6 33	6 31	$6 32	–	6 15
Domestic and Personal Office.						
Boarding and lodging,	5 85	6 00	5 20	5 00	$3 28	5 70
Domestic service,*	4 96	5 12	4 53	5 87	3 99	4 93

* With board included, and computed at $3.00 per week.

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Average Weekly Earnings during Whole Time Employed — Con.

Occupations.	Average Weekly Earnings in —					General Average.
	Boston.	Other parts of Mass.	Other States.	British America.	European Countries.	
Personal Service:						
Carpet sewers,	$7 28	-	-	-	-	$7 28
Copyists,	6 78	-	-	-	-	6 78
Dye house employés,	6 80	-	-	-	-	6 80
Hair dressers,	8 25	-	-	-	-	8 25
Housekeepers,	6 33	-	-	-	-	6 33
Laundry work,	6 80	$6 66	-	-	-	6 75
Matrons,	6 12	-	-	-	-	6 12
Nurses,	9 50	-	$4 50	-	-	8 78
Other personal service,	6 57	5 16	-	-	-	6 32
Trade and Transportation.						
Bookkeepers,	6 55	7 00	8 00	-	-	6 67
Bundle girls, markers and packers,	3 13	-	-	-	-	3 13
Cashiers,	7 43	-	-	-	-	7 43
Cash girls,	2 02	-	-	-	-	2 02
Clerks,	5 28	-	-	-	-	5 28
Errand girls,	2 56	-	-	-	$1 75	2 53
Pneumatic tube and cash dial tenders,	2 28	-	-	-	-	2 28
Saleswomen,	5 75	8 00	7 00	$5 00	-	5 79
Canvassers,	7 00	15 00	-	-	-	9 66
Telegraph operators,	6 87	-	-	-	-	6 87
Manufactures and Mechanical Industries.						
Artisans' Tools.						
File cutters,	4 00	-	-	-	-	4 00
Awnings and Tents.						
Awning and tent sewers,	5 47	-	-	-	-	5 47
Bags and Bagging.						
Turning bags,	4 00	-	-	-	-	4 00
Bookbinding.						
Bookbinders,	5 50	5 00	-	-	-	5 39
Book folders and gatherers,	5 69	-	-	3 50	-	5 58
Book sewers,	5 67	-	-	-	-	5 67
Indexers,	5 33	-	-	-	-	5 33
Boots and Shoes.						
Boot and shoe shops (best rates),	7 25	7 38	8 50	-	-	7 64
Boot and shoe shops (lower rates),	4 23	4 00	-	-	-	4 20
Drafter of shoe patterns,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Heel cutters and makers,	4 33	-	-	-	-	4 33
Inner sole makers,	4 25	-	-	-	-	4 25
Pasters,	5 78	9 00	-	-	-	6 14
Shoe binders,	4 00	3 00	-	-	-	3 25
Shoe findings,	4 00	-	-	-	-	4 00
Slipper makers,	4 60	3 00	-	-	-	4 33
Stitchers, machine (shoe and slipper),	6 92	8 00	-	6 00	-	6 87
Boxes.						
Paper box makers,	5 19	1 80	6 50	-	-	5 14
Brooms and Brushes.						
Brush makers,	5 06	5 00	6 00	-	-	5 12
Feather duster makers,	3 25	-	-	-	-	3 25
Buttons and Dress Trimmings.						
Button makers,	3 67	4 00	-	-	-	3 69
Trimming makers,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Embroiderers,	5 67	-	-	-	-	5 67
Fringe makers,	3 96	-	-	-	-	3 96
Lace cutter,	3 50	-	-	-	-	3 50
Carpetings.						
Carpet mill operatives,	7 68	-	-	-	4 86	7 52

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Average Weekly Earnings during Whole Time Employed — Con.

Occupations.	Average Weekly Earnings in —					General Average.
	Boston.	Other parts of Mass.	Other States.	British America.	European Countries.	
Clocks and Watches.						
Watch jewels examiner, etc.,	$9 50	-	-	-	-	$9 50
Watch parts maker, etc.,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Watch case polishers,	7 00	-	-	-	-	7 00
Watch factory operatives,	6 00	$8 75	-	-	-	7 83
Clothing.						
Men's Clothing.						
Tailoresses.						
Basters,	2 13	-	-	-	-	2 13
Bushelwomen,	5 43	-	-	-	-	5 43
Button-hole finisher,	4 50	-	-	-	-	4 50
Button-hole makers,	6 78	-	-	-	-	6 78
Examiner,	8 00	-	-	-	-	8 00
Forewoman,	8 00	-	-	-	-	8 00
General shop girls,	2 32	-	-	$2 50	-	2 34
Pocket maker and finisher,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Press girls,	6 30	-	-	-	-	6 30
Sewing machine operators,	7 31	-	-	-	-	7 31
Tailoresses,	6 58	6 50	$8 66	6 66	$8 75	6 70
Trimmers,	8 00	-	-	-	-	8 00
Coats.						
Bushelwomen,	7 00	-	-	-	-	7 00
Coat basters,	6 42	-	-	6 00	-	6 41
Coat collar maker,	3 00	-	-	-	-	3 00
Coat finishers,	4 13	-	-	-	-	4 13
Coat makers,	7 29	8 00	4 66	3 30	1 00	6 73
Coat pressers,	6 75	-	-	-	-	6 75
Custom button-hole maker,	10 00	-	-	-	-	10 00
Sewing machine operators,	7 85	-	8 50	-	-	7 96
Pantaloons.						
Pantaloon finisher,	2 00	-	-	-	-	2 00
Pantaloon makers,	8 50	-	-	-	-	8 50
Pantaloon stitcher,	11 00	-	-	-	-	11 00
Vests.						
Sewing machine operator,	6 00	-	-	-	-	6 00
Vest makers,	9 89	-	2 50	3 75	-	8 25
Hats and Caps.						
Cap makers,	4 42	-	-	-	1 75	4 03
Hat binder,	7 00	-	-	-	-	7 00
Hat trimmers,	7 14	4 00	10 00	-	-	7 40
Plush sewers,	6 80	-	12 00	-	-	8 29
Neckties and Furnishing Goods.						
Machine operators, furnishing goods,	6 17	-	-	-	-	6 17
Machine operator, neckties,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Necktie makers,	6 86	10 00	-	-	-	7 25
Oiled Clothing.						
Machine operators,	6 00	-	-	-	-	6 00
Overalls, Jumpers, and Colored Shirts.						
Colored shirt and overalls maker,	3 00	-	-	-	-	3 00
Overalls makers,	5 50	-	-	-	-	5 50
Overalls and jumper makers,	3 15	-	-	-	-	3 15
Sewing machine operators,	5 50	-	-	-	-	5 50
Shirts.						
Button-hole maker,	10 00	-	-	-	-	10 00
Sewing machine operators,	7 56	-	-	-	-	7 56
Shirt bosom folder,	8 00	-	-	-	-	8 00
Shirt bosom maker,	8 00	-	-	-	-	8 00
Shirt finishers,	4 94	-	-	-	-	4 94
Shirt makers,	6 27	8 00	2 50	-	1 58	5 22
Shirt makers (flannel),	4 33	-	-	-	-	4 33
Suspenders.						
Forewoman,	7 00	-	-	-	-	7 00
Machine buckle cutter,	6 00	-	-	-	-	6 00
Machine stitchers,	4 25	-	-	-	-	4 25
Suspender makers,	4 64	-	-	-	-	4 64
Suspender packers,	5 75	-	-	-	-	5 75

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Average Weekly Earnings during Whole Time Employed — Con.

Occupations.	Average Weekly Earnings in —					General Average.
	Boston.	Other parts of Mass.	Other States.	British America.	European Countries.	
Women's Clothing.						
Dressmakers.						
Dressmakers,	$7 42	$10 22	$7 60	$4 02	$2 08	$7 17
Dress and cloak maker,	8 00	-	-	-	-	8 00
Button-hole makers,	4 25	-	-	-	-	4 25
Cutter,	9 00	-	-	-	-	9 00
Milliners.						
Milliners,	7 97	12 50	10 00	-	3 50	8 07
Seamstresses.						
Seamstresses,	6 18	5 50	4 00	3 00	3 00	5 82
Buttons,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Collars and cuffs,	8 66	-	-	-	-	8 66
Costumes,	8 66	-	-	-	-	8 66
Infants' underwear,	9 00	-	-	-	-	9 00
Lace work,	3 92	-	-	-	-	3 92
Sewing machine operators,	6 62	-	7 00	-	-	6 64
Women's underwear,	6 08	-	-	-	-	6 08
Fur sewer,	8 00	-	-	-	-	8 00
Glove sewer,	7 00	-	-	-	-	7 00
Bonnets and Hats.						
Bonnet frame makers,	6 50	-	-	-	-	6 50
Lace worker, bonnet frames,	6 00	-	-	-	-	6 00
Pompon maker,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Cloaks, Sacks, and Suits.						
Cloak makers,	6 26	-	-	11 00	-	6 41
Cloak and suit makers,	11 00	-	-	-	-	11 00
Cloak presser,	8 00	-	-	-	-	8 00
Cloak trimmers,	5 50	-	-	-	-	5 00
Sack maker,	1 50	-	-	-	-	1 50
Corsets.						
Corset makers,	5 32	-	7 50	-	-	5 44
Hoopskirts and Bustles.						
Bustle makers,	3 25	-	-	-	-	3 25
Hoopskirt cramper,	3 00	-	-	-	-	3 00
Hoopskirt makers,	5 17	-	-	-	-	5 17
Cordage and Twine.						
Bobbin winders,	3 75	-	-	-	-	3 75
Net makers,	4 38	-	-	-	-	4 38
Twine makers,	3 00	5 00	-	-	-	4 00
Cotton Goods.						
Cotton mill operatives,	3 94	6 02	8 00	-	-	5 62
Quilt makers,	5 14	-	-	-	-	5 14
Cotton, Woollen, and other Textiles.						
Bobbin winder, mittens,	3 50	-	-	-	-	3 50
Crash weaver,	3 00	-	-	-	-	3 00
Hosiery mill operatives,	-	6 25	8 00	-	-	6 83
Knitting worsted goods,	-	5 00	-	-	-	5 00
Machine operator, mittens,	9 00	-	-	-	-	9 00
Mitten makers,	3 75	-	-	-	-	3 75
Seamstress, cardigan jackets,	6 00	-	-	-	-	6 00
Woollen yarn maker,	3 50	-	-	-	-	3 50
Worsted workers,	5 17	-	-	-	-	5 17
Crayons, Pencils, etc.						
Chalk maker,	-	9 00	-	-	-	9 00
Drugs and Medicines.						
Bottler of medicines,	6 00	-	-	-	-	6 00
General work,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Packers of troches,	4 25	-	-	-	-	4 25
Plaster makers,	6 50	-	-	-	-	6 50
Fireworks and Matches.						
Match packers,	4 66	-	-	-	-	4 66

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Average Weekly Earnings during Whole Time Employed — Con.

Occupations.	Average Weekly Earnings in —					General Average.
	Boston.	Other parts of Mass.	Other States.	British America.	European Countries.	
Flax, Linen, Hemp, and Jute Goods.						
Net and seine maker,	$6 00	-	-	-	-	$6 00
Food Preparations.						
Bottle labellers,	4 50	$4 00	-	-	-	4 33
Candy makers and packers,	4 04	-	-	-	-	4 04
Canning meat, etc.,	4 75	-	-	-	-	4 75
Coffee pickers,	5 50	-	-	-	-	5 50
Coverer of yeast cakes,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Cracker baker,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Fish cleaners and packers,	4 03	-	-	-	-	4 03
Pickle bottlers,	4 50	-	-	-	-	4 50
Salt packer,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Spice mill operative,	5 50	-	-	-	-	5 50
Furniture.						
Curled hair carder,	4 00	-	-	-	-	4 00
Curtains and drapery,	6 63	-	-	-	-	6 63
Mattress and pillow makers,	6 91	-	-	-	-	6 91
Tassel maker,	-	6 00	-	-	-	6 00
Upholsterers,	9 70	-	$21 00	-	$5 50	10 71
Glue, Isinglass, and Starch.						
Starch maker,	4 50	-	-	-	-	4 50
Hair Work.						
Hair work (human hair),	5 40	-	-	-	-	5 40
Wig maker,	10 00	-	-	-	-	10 00
Ink.						
Ink labellers and bottlers,	3 00	-	-	-	-	3 00
Leather.						
Collar and belt makers,	6 00	-	-	-	-	6 00
General work,	4 00	-	-	-	-	4 00
Metals and Metallic Goods.						
Britannia worker,	4 00	-	-	-	-	4 00
China and porcelain burnishers,	6 00	-	-	-	-	6 00
Gold bookers, layers, gilders,	6 45	-	-	-	-	6 45
Jewelry makers,	5 65	-	5 00	-	-	5 54
Nail and rivet makers,	5 25	-	-	-	-	5 25
Type breakers, rubbers, and setters (foundry),	4 67	-	-	-	-	4 67
Mixed Textiles.						
Mill operatives,	-	5 10	7 50	-	-	5 90
Weavers,	9 50	8 25	5 67	-	1 88	5 84
Musical Instruments and Materials.						
Musical instruments maker,	3 00	-	-	-	-	3 00
Musical string winder,	7 00	-	-	-	-	7 00
Piano bushers,	7 50	-	-	-	-	7 50
Paper.						
Card makers, cutters, fringers, sorters, and packers,	3 90	-	-	-	-	3 90
Paper bag makers,	4 35	-	-	-	-	4 35
Paper block maker,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Rag cutters,	4 00	-	-	-	-	4 00
Stock room,	5 00	-	-	-	-	5 00
Photographs and Photographic Materials.						
Photograph printers, finishers, and colorers,	6 00	-	-	-	-	6 00
Polishes and Dressings.						
Blacking bottlers, and labellers,	4 35	-	-	-	-	4 35

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Average Weekly Earnings during Whole Time Employed — Con.

Occupations.	Average Weekly Earnings in —					General Average.
	Boston.	Other parts of Mass.	Other States.	British America.	European Countries.	
Printing and Publishing.						
Compositors,	$6 85	$6 00	-	-	-	$6 76
Mailing newspapers,	-	-	-	$5 00	-	5 00
Paper rulers, and folders,	8 42	-	-	-	-	8 42
Press-feeders,	4 75	-	-	-	-	4 75
Proof-readers,	9 50	-	-	-	-	9 50
Rubber and Elastic Goods.						
Button-hole makers, gossamer clothing,	9 50	-	-	-	-	9 50
Gossamer clothing finishers,	4 83	-	-	-	-	4 83
Gossamer clothing makers,	6 83	-	-	-	-	6 83
Machine stitchers, gossamer clothing,	7 42	-	-	-	-	7 42
Rubber goods factory,	6 63	4 66	-	-	-	6 40
Rubber hat makers,	4 33	-	-	-	-	4 33
Weavers, elastic fabrics,	6 50	11 00	-	-	-	9 50
Scientific Instruments and Appliances.						
Electrical machine makers,	5 33	-	-	-	-	5 33
Truss and suspender makers,	6 50	-	-	-	-	6 50
Silk and Silk Goods.						
Silk factory operatives,	7 20	5 00	-	-	-	6 57
Sporting Goods.						
Base ball maker,	1 80	-	-	-	-	1 80
Straw Goods.						
Straw goods bleachery,	7 60	-	$12 00	-	-	8 33
Sewing machine operators,	9 67	12 00	12 00	-	-	10 60
Straw sewers, etc.,	8 08	7 50	4 00	-	$9 00	7 77
Soap.						
Soap maker,	3 00	-	-	-	-	3 00
Tobacco and Cigars.						
Cigar makers,	7 83	-	-	10 00	-	8 14
Tobacco strippers, etc.,	4 45	-	-	-	-	4 45
Wooden Goods.						
Picture frame gilder,	7 00	-	-	-	-	7 00
Razor strop maker,	-	6 00	-	-	-	6 00
Woollen Goods.						
Blanket maker,	6 00	-	-	-	-	6 00
Woollen mill operatives,	5 30	-	-	-	-	5 30
Miscellaneous.						
Various occupations,	4 06	-	-	-	-	4 06

Recapitulation.

Classification.	Boston.		Other Parts of Mass.		Other States.	
	Number.	Average weekly earnings.	Number.	Average weekly earnings.	Number.	Average weekly earnings.
Government and professional,	7	$5 57	5	$6 40	10	$6 28
Domestic and personal office,	178	5 94	27	5 33	21	4 69
Trade and transportation,	221	5 00	4	9 25	4	7 25
Manufactures and mechanical industries,	1,293	6 22	72	7 06	49	7 58
All occupations,	1,699	$6 03	108	$6 68	84	$6 69

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RECAPITULATION — Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION.	BRITISH AMERICA.		EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.		GENERAL AVERAGE.	
	Number.	Average weekly earnings.	Number.	Average weekly earnings.	Number.	Weekly earnings.
Government and professional,	2	$6 33	–	–	24	$6 10
Domestic and personal office, .	5	5 70	5	$3 85	236	5 71
Trade and transportation, .	1	5 00	1	1 75	231	5 10
Manufactures and mechanical industries, ...	32	4 62	23	3 61	1,469	6 23
All occupations, . . .	40	$4 85	29	$3 59	1,960	$6 03

From the foregoing table, we see that the average weekly earnings, in Boston were $6.03. In occupations in other parts of Massachusetts the average weekly earnings were $6.68, and in other States they had been $6.69, while in British America they had been only $4.85, and in other foreign countries $3.59. The conclusion is that in coming to America earnings had improved, while in coming to Boston from other parts of Massachusetts or from other States of the Union, the girls had apparently experienced a slight loss. The comparatively meagre returns outside of Boston, and the presence of some cases of unusually high wages, may make this loss more apparent than real. It must be true, however, that in coming to Boston from other parts of the State, or from other States, working girls have not secured an advanced wage sufficient to counterbalance their necessarily increased expenses.

From an analysis of present and past earnings we find that 176 are now earning less than at some previous time, while 351 are earning more, 50 are earning the same, 448 have been engaged in one occupation only, while seven failed to state previous wages.

In contrast with the foregoing, we present a table showing the present actual weekly earnings of the girls, meaning by this, the actual weekly earnings represented by the earnings of the week when returns were made; this table we present by industries.

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Present Actual Weekly Earnings.

Occupations.	Number.	Present actual weekly earnings.
PERSONAL SERVICE.		
Carpet sewerles,	12	$8 45
Copyists,	3	7 00
Dye house employés,	6	5 98
Laundry employés,	8	6 46
Matrons and nurses,	7	7 80
Restaurant employés,	18	4 06
Sewing machine teachers,	3	6 79
Telegraph operators,	3	8 46
Other personal service,	23	5 45
	83	$6 13
TRADE.		
Bookkeepers,	11	6 12
Clerks,	15	5 02
Cashiers,	5	6 47
Cash dial tenders,	7	2 29
Errand girls,	5	2 73
Writers,	3	6 83
Saleswomen,	77	6 20
	123	$5 71
MANUFACTURES.		
Bookbinderies,	29	5 72
Boots and shoes,	26	5 48
Brooms and brushes,	9	5 18
Buttons and dress trimmings,	17	4 89
Carpetings,	17	8 13
Clocks and watches,	7	6 71
Clothing, men's, —		
Tailoresses,	72	6 49
Coats,	87	6 59
Pantaloons,	26	7 74
Vests,	9	6 61
Hats and caps,	11	5 14
Neckties and furnishing goods,	7	6 48
Oiled clothing,	3	5 50
Overalls, jumpers, and colored shirts,	5	4 93
Shirts,	27	6 36
Suspenders,	10	5 00
Clothing, women's, —		
Dressmakers: in business for themselves,	38	10 38
Dressmakers: at work for others,	62	6 90
Milliners,	15	10 36
Seamstresses,	36	6 21
Bonnets and hats,	7	6 78
Cloaks, sacks, and suits,	26	7 02
Corsets,	7	6 91
Hoopskirts and bustles,	8	4 60
Cotton, woollen, and worsted goods,	12	5 56
Drugs and medicines,	5	5 78
Food preparations,	33	4 53
Furniture,	18	7 18
Hair,	4	7 14
Leather,	3	5 17
Metals and metallic goods,	15	5 33
Musical instruments and strings,	3	7 00
Nets, seines, etc.,	4	4 00
Paper,	14	3 96
Paper boxes,	32	5 16
Photographs,	3	5 74
Polishes and dressings,	4	4 75
Printing and publishing,	28	6 61
Rubber and elastic goods,	55	6 08
Scientific instruments and appliances,	7	5 48
Silk,	3	6 67
Straw goods,	11	9 48
Tobacco,	11	5 91
	826	$6 47

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RECAPITULATION. — *Present Actual Weekly Earnings* — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Present actual weekly earnings.
Personal service,	83	$6 13
Trade,	123	5 71
Manufactures,	826	6 47
	1,032	$6 35

From the foregoing we find the positive wage figures, in the different kinds of services, to be, in personal service, $6.13 per week, in trade, $5.71 per week, in manufactures, $6.47 per week; the average for all being $6.35 per week.

These averages it must be remembered are the actual week's earnings without reference to the time for which wages are received; tables later on will show the distinction.

The short table following, exhibits the present actual weekly earnings together with the number assisted and the wages received by those assisted, the number doing work other than in their regular employments, and the number having board, room, or both, free in addition to their wages.

This table shows that 921 girls out of the 1,032, earned less that $10 per week.

This table is followed by another showing the average weekly earnings during working time, from which table it is seen that 331 received less than $5 per week on this basis, and 614 received from $5 to $10 per week; of course these sums are not distributed over the 52 weeks of the year, but are for the actual number of weeks worked.

Present Actual Weekly Earnings.

CLASSIFICATION.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.	Number assisted.	Number doing other work.	Number having board, room, or both, free.
Under $1 00	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
$1 00 to 2 00	1	–	8	9	1	–	2
2 00 to 3 00	2	13	24	39	1	1	2
3 00 to 4 00	6	18	57	81	4	4	7
4 00 to 5 00	19	16	123	158	10	6	13
5 00 to 6 00	15	11	164	190	18	5	4

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Present Actual Weekly Earnings — Concluded.

Classification.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.	Number assisted.	Number doing other work.	Number having board, room, or both, free.
$6 00 to $7 00 .	15	19	137	171	10	3	2
7 00 to 8 00 .	6	22	103	131	21	6	4
8 00 to 9 00 .	7	11	69	87	13	4	–
9 00 to 10 00 .	–	3	51	54	7	5	5
10 00 to 11 00 .	5	7	38	50	6	4	–
11 00 to 12 00 .	2	1	14	17	8	2	–
12 00 to 13 00 .	2	1	15	18	2	1	2
13 00 to 14 00 .	–	–	5	5	3	1	–
15 00 to 16 00 .	1	1	6	8	2	–	1
16 00 to 17 00 .	–	–	3	3	1	–	1
18 00 to 19 00 .	1	–	5	6	3	–	3
20 87 .	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
22 94 .	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
31 90 .	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
35 00 .	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Totals, .	83	123	826	1,032	112	43	46

Average Weekly Earnings during Working Time.

Classification.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Under $1 00	–	–	1	1
$1 00 to 2 00	3	–	9	12
2 00 to 3 00	2	14	24	40
3 00 to 4 00	10	20	78	108
4 00 to 5 00	19	15	136	170
5 00 to 6 00	13	14	155	182
6 00 to 7 00	14	19	150	183
7 00 to 8 00	5	22	103	130
8 00 to 9 00	7	9	57	73
9 00 to 10 00	–	3	43	46
10 00 to 11 00	5	5	35	45
11 00 to 12 00	–	–	8	8
12 00 to 13 00	2	1	15	18
13 00 to 14 00	–	–	2	2
14 00 to 15 00	–	–	2	2
15 00 to 16 00	1	1	4	6
16 00	–	–	1	1
17 95	–	–	1	1
18 00	1	–	1	2
35 00	–	–	1	1
Not given, ...	1	–	–	1
Totals, ...	83	123	826	1,032

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To complete the value of the two preceding tables, the following table is given.

Number of Weeks receiving Income from Occupation.

Classification.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
3 weeks,	–	1	1	2
4 weeks,	–	–	2	2
8 weeks,	–	–	1	1
9 weeks,	–	–	2	2
12 weeks,	–	1	–	1
13 weeks,	1	2	6	9
14 weeks,	–	–	2	2
15 weeks,	–	–	1	1
16 weeks,	–	–	1	1
17 weeks,	–	–	4	4
18 weeks,	2	–	3	5
20 weeks,	–	–	1	1
21 weeks,	–	–	1	1
22 weeks,	–	–	5	5
23 weeks,	–	–	2	2
24 weeks,	–	–	1	1
25 weeks,	–	–	1	1
26 weeks,	7	4	63	74
28 weeks,	–	1	1	2
29 weeks,	–	–	3	3
30 weeks,	3	-	23	26
31 weeks,	–	2	8	10
32 weeks,	1	2	7	10
33 weeks,	–	1	1	2
34 weeks,	–	1	–	1
35 weeks,	2	4	17	23
36 weeks,	1	3	32	36
37 weeks,	–	1	9	10
38 weeks,	2	2	6	10
39 weeks,	4	8	47	59
40 weeks,	–	8	51	59
41 weeks,	–	–	6	6
42 weeks,	–	2	24	26
43 weeks,	1	2	18	21
44 weeks,	8	14	101	123
45 weeks,	2	1	10	13
46 weeks,	4	5	43	52
47 weeks,	1	1	30	32
48 weeks,	7	9	67	83
49 weeks,	2	7	34	43
50 weeks,	7	17	65	89
51 weeks,	4	2	32	38
52 weeks,	23	22	94	139
Not regularly employed,	1	–	–	1
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

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We now draw from the preceding table the fact that the 1,032 girls worked on an average 42.95 weeks per year, and the average weekly earnings during working time are based on this average. On the other hand, the actual earnings and income for 42.95 weeks, in order to show the average weekly wages per year, must be distributed over 52 weeks.

Average Weekly Earnings during Working Time.

[Being 42.95 weeks during the year.]

Occupations.	Assisted.		Not Assisted.		Aggregates.	
	Number.	Wage.	Number.	Wage.	Number.	Wage.
Personal service, . . .	12	$4 59	71	$5 91	83	$5 72
Trade, ...	17	5 96	106	5 47	123	5 54
Manufactures, . . .	132	6 63	694	6 02	826	6 12
	161	$6 41	871	$5 94	1,032	$6 01

We have in this recapitulation, for purposes of analysis, distributed the average weekly wages during working time among the assisted and not assisted. From this a curious fact appears, that in the average of all occupations it seems that those who have received assistance also received the highest actual wage for the actual time employed, that is, the assisted earned independent of their assistance an average weekly wage for 42.95 weeks of $6.41, while those not assisted in any way, received but $5.94 for the time worked. *These earnings distributed over the 52 weeks, give $4.91 as the average weekly earnings, of the working girls involved, for the whole year.*

Income.

In addition to earnings through wages under the regular occupations filled, some gain is made through other work done, but very few girls however are able to do work outside of their regular employment, 971 out of the 1,032 receiving no income from other work, and nearly all who are able to do any outside work are engaged in manufactures, only 5 classified under personal service being able to make any extra earnings and only 7 engaged in trade being able so to do.

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We learn that the average weekly income, from these sources, is only 6 cents per week when divided among the 1,032 girls for the year, but the range for those doing other work is all the way from 7 cents to $17.98 per week actually, the average for those who did receive income from other work being $1.10 per week during the year.

The following table shows how or in what calling these extra earnings were made.

Other Work Done besides at Regular Occupation.

Classification.	Amounts.	Number.	Classification.	Amounts.	Number.
Bonnet making,	$60	1	Saturday evenings in a store,	$38	1
Cashier,	208	1	Seamstress,	50	1
Cleaning, etc.,	50	1	Seamstress,	15	1
Clerk Saturday evenings,	3	1	Seamstress,	10	1
Dressing dolls,	156	1	Seamstress,	10	1
Dressmaking,	100	1	Seamstress,	8	1
Dressmaking,	91	1	Seamstress,	7	1
Dressmaking,	75	1	Seamstress,	6	1
Dressmaking,	25	1	Seamstress,	6	1
Dressmaking,	20	1	Seamstress,	2	1
Dressmaking,	9	1	Sewing and keeping lodgers,	50	1
Dressmaking,	6	1	Sewing,	50	
Dressmaking,	5	1	lodgers,	50	1
Dressmaking,	–	1	Silk factory,	16	1
Fish factory,	15	1	Table work with board,	60	
Hotel work,	42	1	dressmaking,	36	1
Hotel work,	42	1	Table work,	42	1
Housework,	10	2	Table work,	24	1
Housework,	6	1	Table work,	18	1
Housework,	–	1	Teaching music,	192	1
Keeping lodging house,	935	1	Not specified (average),	32	18
Laundress,	40	1			
No other work done,	–	971			
Preserving flowers at home,	150	1			
Rubber clothing,	65	1	Totals,		1,032

Another source of income is through the assistance of friends, and yet 881 of the whole number receive no assistance at all; 31 have assistance in some material way, but the money value was not stated; 912 received no money assistance; while 120 had received money, or assistance the money value of which was given. The total number assisted in all ways was 151.

The number assisted, the sources from which received, and the amount received, are brought out in the two statements following.

We learn that the average of such assistance among the girls assisted is $1.39 per week, but distributed over the whole number involved (1,032), for the year, it is only 20 cents per week.

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Assistance.

Classification.	Amount.	Number.	Classification.	Amount.	Number.
Assisted,	-	1	From mother,	$139	1
From aunt,	$10	1	From mother,	-	1
From aunt in clothing,	-	1	From mother for clothing,	56	1
Board and money from aunt,	-	1	From mother and brother, clothing, and	35	1
From bank,	100	2	Clothing from mother,	-	1
Board,	-	5	From niece for board,	182	1
Besides board,	10	1	From nieces for board,	442	1
Board included,	415	1	No assistance,	-	881
Board and room,	-	1	From Odd Fellows,	13	1
From brothers,	46	1	From parents,	33	1
From brother,	75	1	From parents,	39	1
From brother,	95	1	From parents,	50	1
From brother,	9	-	From parents,	25	1
From father,	10	1	From parents,	30	1
From charity,	53	1	From parents,	35	1
Clothing,	-	12	From parents,	90	1
Clothing, and	10	1	From parents,	150	1
Clothing, and	18	1	From parents,	72	1
Coal from the city,	-	1	From parents,	81	1
Board from daughter,	120	1	From parents in clothes,	60	1
From daughter,	100	1	From parents, dresses, etc.,	78	1
From daughter,	125	1	From parents, for clothing,	92	1
From daughter and stepmother,	252	1	Clothing from parents,	27	1
From family,	17	1	Present,	10	1
From father,	10	1	From previous savings,	10	1
From father,	25	1	From previous savings,	23	1
From father,	31	1	From previous savings,	30	1
From father,	40	1	From previous savings,	32	1
From father,	150	1	From previous savings,	59	1
From father and brother,	54	1	From previous savings,	64	1
From father,	100	-	From relatives,	18	1
From previous savings,	60	1	From relatives,	113	1
Clothing from father,	45	1	Rent of part of tenement,	104	1
Dresses from father,	50	1	Rent of rooms,	150	1
Father and mother, board and lodging,	50	-	From rent of part of house,	168	-
	91	1	From sister,	57	1
From father when necessary,	-	1	From savings in former years,	104	1
From friends,	30	1	From savings in former years,	70	1
From friends,	75	1	Shoes given by brother,	15	1
Clothing from friends,	-	1	From sister,	30	1
Gifts, also clothes,	125	1	From sister,	70	1
From husband,	65	1	From sister,	-	1
From husband,	69	1	From sister,	75	1
From husband,	80	1	From sister, dresses,	40	1
From husband,	191	1	Sister does her washing and sometimes give her clothing,	-	1
From husband,	336	1	From son,	40	1
From husband,	450	1	From sons,	107	1
From husband's lodge,	-	1	Board from sons,	-	1
Extra income,	50	1	From uncle,	462	1
In clothing,	4	1	Whole living,	-	1
From lodge,	10	1	Not specified (average),	91	35
From lodge,	5	1			
From lodging rooms,	200	1			
For medicine,	125	1			
Money earned previously,	50	1	Total,	-	1,032

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Average Amount of Assistance Weekly.

Classification.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Under $1 00	6	11	47	64
$1 00 to 2 00	3	3	23	29
2 00 to 3 00	–	2	12	14
3 00 to 4 00	–	–	5	5
4 00 to 5 00	1	–	2	3
6 00 to 7 00	–	–	2	2
7 00 to 8 00	–	–	2	2
8 00 to 9 00	–	–	3	3
No assistance,	73	107	730	910
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

With the tables already presented, we can now summarize the income of the working girls; this is done in four short tables which follow.

Average Weekly Income from All Sources.

Classification.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Under $1 00	3	1	9	13
$1 00 to 2 00	4	13	33	50
2 00 to 3 00	9	18	95	122
3 00 to 4 00	13	16	137	166
4 00 to 5 00	17	15	161	193
5 00 to 6 00	11	24	132	167
6 00 to 7 00	10	19	109	138
7 00 to 8 00	3	7	54	64
8 00 to 9 00	4	6	39	49
9 00 to 10 00	–	–	17	17
10 00 to 11 00	4	2	10	16
11 00 to 12 00	1	–	8	9
12 00 to 13 00	2	1	9	12
13 00 to 14 00	1	1	3	5
14 71	–	–	1	1
15 00 to 16 00	1	–	3	4
16 96	–	–	1	1
17 00 to 18 00	–	–	3	3
18 00	–	–	1	1
21 90	–	–	1	1
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

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Average Weekly Income.

Occupations.	Number of working girls.	Aggregate sum received weekly.	Average weekly income.
Personal service,	83	$435 89	$5 25
Trade,	123	591 65	4 81
Manufactures,	826	4,310 56	5 22
Totals,	1,032	$5,338 10	$5 17

Total Yearly Income.

Classification.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Under $50 00	3	1	8	12
$50 00 to 100 00	4	11	29	44
100 00 to 150 00	8	17	82	107
150 00 to 200 00	11	17	129	157
200 00 to 250 00	20	13	151	184
250 00 to 300 00	4	22	136	162
300 00 to 350 00	16	15	103	134
350 00 to 400 00	2	16	74	92
400 00 to 450 00	5	5	43	53
450 00 to 500 00	1	2	24	27
500 00 to 550 00	4	2	15	21
550 00 to 600 00	–	–	7	7
600 00 to 650 00	3	1	11	15
650 00 to 700 00	1	–	1	2
700 00 to 750 00	–	1	3	4
750 00 to 800 00	1	–	2	3
800 00 to 850 00	–	–	2	2
850 00 to 900 00	–	–	2	2
900 00 to 950 00	–	–	3	3
1,139 00	–	–	1	1
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

Average Yearly Income.

Occupations.	Number of working girls.	Aggregate sum received yearly.	Average yearly income.
Personal service,	83	$22,661	$273 02
Trade,	123	30,828	250 63
Manufactures,	826	224,187	271 41
Totals,	1,032	$277,676	$269 07

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The average weekly income from all sources whatever for 544 girls was $5 per week or less, while 435 received a total average weekly income of from $5 to $10, there being only 53 receiving a total average weekly income of over $10 per week. *Brought into specific averages, we find that the average weekly income for the year was in personal service $5.25, in trade $4.81, in manufactures $5.22, or the general average for all involved for the whole year was $5.17 per week. This latter figure must stand as the total average weekly income from all sources, earnings, assistance, and other work, of the working girls of Boston.* It should be remembered that the average weekly earnings from occupation only, distributed over the whole year, was but $4.91; the total average yearly income from all sources was $269.07; for the different departments, $273.02 in personal service, $250.63 in trade, and $271.41 in manufactures.

Wages and earnings are affected by various causes, many of which are disclosed through the personal testimony of the girls themselves.

A good deal of complaint is made in regard to the low wages quite generally paid to working girls in all the various occupations in which they were found employed. The cause of complaint, especially under "Trade," is ascribed to the fact that girls living "at home," with little or no board to pay, work for very low wages. This is considered a great hardship to the lone working girl who is entirely dependent upon her own resources. The mothers in some cases have said that it takes more than the girls earn to feed and clothe them, and some of the girls have been taken from their work and are now idle on that account. In the large stores, employés are reported as hired at the lowest figures possible, and it is said, that wages in the future are likely to be even less.

In the manufacture of men's clothing, considerable complaint is made by the girls as to the very small wages now made in the business. Almost invariably, when anything was said by them concerning wages, the cry was "pay is too small"; in these cases, the pay ranges from $3 to $6 generally, a baster on canvas (13½ years old), reporting only $1.25. It is said that many of the girls get discouraged, as they hardly earn enough to pay running expenses, and are obliged to practise the most rigid economy. One girl says she "turns her clothes upside

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down, inside out, and outside in, not being able to make enough over living expenses to buy new clothes." A certain class of piece masters are said to be responsible for low wages; they take work from firms and do it much lower than they need to — "at any rate," as one girl puts it, "girls used to make better pay before they came."

Shirt, dress, and cloak makers, earning $4, $5, $6, and $7 a week, complain very much of the small pay, while in other occupations, where the pay ranges from $2 to $5 a week, the same state of affairs is reported. In paper box making, one girl receiving $8 a week says girls work harder than the men, and are paid much less — unjustly, she thinks. The wages in this occupation are reported as falling off. Another girl, who formerly worked as saleswoman at $4.50 a week, says it was not sufficient to pay for room and board, provide suitable clothing to make a decent appearance in the store, and meet other ordinary expenses.

In some cases girls testify that their work is worth more than they receive for it, and think they ought to have better wages. But as others always stand ready to take their places at even less pay, they have to be satisfied with what they get. The need of more pay will be made more apparent when the facts, as to the ways in which the money earned is used, are reached, under "Home Life."

In several instances, girls report increase or expected increase, of wages, and for this reason, they seem to be quite well pleased at their prospects. In many places, it appears to be the custom to engage help at small rates of pay, and gradually increase wages until the maximum is reached. Many girls also serve a certain length of time for nothing, until they become familiar with the business and are then placed on piece work, the same as the rest of the employés. Table girls in restaurants often have their weekly earnings increased by small fees received from regular customers, and in the holiday season by small presents, the fees amounting in some cases to 50 cents or $1.00, and even $2 to $3 a week.

Directly connected with the question of wages received, are the prices paid to piece workers, the graded prices paid to employés working by the week, and the prices paid for overtime during the busy seasons.

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Carpet-sewers are allowed (as reported by two girls) as follows: — 3 cents per yard for sewing plain carpeting, and 4½ cents for borders; their pay averages from $2 to $10 a week (wages reported for week when visited, $3 and $5).

Two *shirt polishers* in laundry report wages now received as $4 a week; in best season, they can make $5 at the most, sometimes only $3.50, as work is very uncertain; one who irons open bosomed shirts gets $8 a week.

Experienced *awning sewers* (by the yard) can make $15 a week; they make good wages in the busy season.

Dye house employés, as reported by one girl, receive 15 cents an hour for overtime.

Head *saleswomen*, as reported for one store, get from $8 to $10 per week, the average pay for saleswomen being $6. In some stores, very few saleswomen get $5, while in others, not less than $5 a week is paid at any time.

Cash dial tenders (mostly young girls) are paid $2 a week for the first year, and from $2.50 to $3, the second year, according to circumstances.

Men's Clothing. — A *tailoress* on boy's suits, gets from 85 cents to $3.50 a suit; she does not get a $3.50 suit very often, and can not make eight "85 cent" suits a week; present wages are reported as $6.

A *tailoress* (40 years old) says five years ago she used to get $10 a week and had received the same wages for years; she is now getting $9 (as reported).

Five *custom tailoresses* are reported as getting $12 to $13, 2 at $9, $7.50, and $5 respectively. One other reports that custom work pays well, and she makes in the busy season $9 a week; in dull times, much less.

A *coat maker* says she gets 75 cents for making a frock coat, and 60 cents for a sack coat. In good times, she can make 16 coats a week; the week for which wages were returned ($7), she made 12 coats, but had to take work home nights and worked until 10 o'clock. Another coat maker reports that in Montreal, she could make but $2.75 a week; in Boston, at former place of employment, she made $7 in summer and $6 in winter, and at present place, she earns $4 in winter and $5.50 in summer. Another coat maker says she has to work overtime at home to average $6 per week.

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Coat basters report pay much less now than formerly; one girl formerly earning $7 a week has been cut down to $6.

A *pantaloon stitcher* says wages on piece work have been so cut down that girls who formerly earned $9 cannot possibly make now more than $5 per week. Pantaloon finishers take pantaloons which have been sewed up on machine, turn up and put in canvas in the bottoms, tack pockets, put in all the waist-band linings and sew on the buttons, for 12½ cents, formerly 15 to 20 cents; they can finish 16 pairs a week by working from 8 A.M. till dark in summer, and till 7 or 8 P.M. in winter.

Bushelwomen getting $4, $5.50, and $7 respectively, say their employers pay as much if not more than others, and when working after hours, one girl says they get 20 cents per hour.

A *machine presser* says she used to get $7 a week for what she now receives $5; and now has to work harder.

Machine button-hole makers receive 20 cents per hundred; the employer receives $1 per hundred. One girl reports that piece masters are said to be going out of the business on account of the small prices paid by clothiers for making up goods. One other girl says she is paid 25 cents per 100, and can do 800 button-holes per day, while some girls can make 900. The work is very unsteady, and a good deal of time is lost.

Shirt makers, on the best grades, and on custom work, can make good wages when work is brisk, $9, $10, $11, and $12 being made on piece-work; one price reported being 50 cents a shirt, except button-holes. On cheaper grades of work, the prices paid are 77 cents, $1.12, $1.18, to $1.95 per dozen. For thick flannel shirts, except button-holes, 75 cents per dozen is paid; it takes two days to make a dozen. The nicest flannel shirts have much work in them, and $2 per dozen is paid, it taking the *best* workers two days to make a dozen.

Overall makers receive 5 cents a pair when made at home, and 50 cents per dozen when made in the shop.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING. — *Dressmakers* are paid $1.25 to $1.75 for making a suit; a suit made for the first-named price sells for $12, and can be made in a day by working in the evening. When paid $1.75, if any extra work not done by self is added, as plaiting, the cost is deducted, the maker actually receiving $1.35; the prices of suits are graded according to the quality

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of goods, as high as $5 being allowed. It takes two days to make a suit. Another dressmaker has been working at home for two months making suits for $5 apiece, her weekly wage being reported as $5; for overtime in one instance, 12½ cents an hour was paid.

Dressmakers, for themselves, get from $2 to $3 per day, with meals; when on a long job, one reports that she gets $10 a week.

Milliners can earn from $15 to $25 a week in busy seasons; at other times, not near so much.

Seamstresses on dresses are paid 75 cents to $1 per day; in private families, $1 a day and board; and when going out by the day, $1.50 per day. A seamstress on buttons gets 10 cents a set for sewing buttons on wrappers, a set being 18 wrappers.

A *sewing machine operator* on fine "white goods," can make from $11 to $15 a week.

A *button-hole maker* on ladies' dresses gets 3 cents apiece; a good price, it is said, and good wages can be made.

Cloak and sack makers say they have to work very hard to average $6 a week the year round, prices being low; one girl gives her weekly earnings for the year, as follows: — 8 weeks at $9; 8 at $2.50; 13 at $9; 13 at $2.50; 5 at $9; and 5 weeks idle; average $6.09. The prices paid in some places are 15 cents for an entire cloak, raised, however, on protest to 25 cents; and 22 cents for making a short walking coat, running two rows of stitching around the entire edge and sewing on 30 buttons. It takes 3½ hours to make a cloak for 25 cents. In making Jersey sacks, one girl says she got 90 cents for making a sack by hand, which took three days to finish; she was obliged to take the work home and sit up until 11 at night to make $2.50 a week. Another girl says she has to baste, stitch, and face with crinoline, and finish seven seams, for 25 cents.

For making boys' waists, 30 cents a dozen is paid, button-holes included. It took one girl one whole day to make the sleeves for 2 dozen boys' waists.

For hemming linen handkerchiefs, 2⅛ cents a dozen is paid for large ones, and 1¾ cents for small ones; one girl hemmed 75 dozen a day (machine work) when the work was good.

Hoopskirt makers get 82 cents a dozen.

Bustle makers used to get 65, 75, and 85 cents a dozen, but

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the price has been recently cut down 15 cents; the bustles are now made for 50, 60, and 70 cents per dozen. They can do 1½ dozen a day by working from 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M., with half an hour for dinner. The work is often slack and they are now making a bustle which pays but 25 cents a dozen, and a girl can make a dozen only per day.

A *book folder*, working by the piece, gets from 3½ to 7 cents per 100 sheets, according to the number of folds. At one place, little girls are hired at 6 and 7 cents an hour, the highest price paid being 12 cents an hour. It is not possible to make more than $5 a week on an average; the girls formerly received a percentage of 10 cents on the dollar earned and it was a great incentive to hard work; it has since been taken off. One girl once made $7.50 a week, but it nearly killed her, and she has since limited herself to $1 a day. A book-sewer reports a percentage of 10 cents on every dollar made as being now given to sewers, to equal pay of folders.

In *Boots and Shoes*, there have been 7 or 8 cut-downs in 8 years; the girls have to work very hard to make $8 a week, and then only in the busy season (for about 2 months).

In *Rubber Goods*, there have been constant cut-downs, and but little work. Circulars are now made for 6 cents apiece, for which girls were formerly paid 15 cents, since cut to 10, 8, and 6 cents successively. Girls used to make $12 to $14 a week, but now only from $3 to $6; the factories were reported as running on short time and at low rates, one factory reducing from 600 to 100 hands, those being retained who most needed work. A button-hole maker on gossamers says she left for the reason that the work was put out on new machines because it could be done cheaper. The girls in the shop could not work at same figures and make anything. The employer pays $75 for the use of the machine, the girls get 4 cents per 100, and the employer pays 5 cents royalty per 100; it was claimed that 4000 button-holes could be made in a day. In sewing waterproof hats, girls get paid at the rate of $1 for *six* dozen, the price formerly paid being 30 cents *a dozen;* they can sew from 7 to 9 an hour.

In *Fish canning*, girls are paid 10 cents per hour after 6 P. M.; but none make more than $4 a week.

In *Fancy cardmaking*, girls are paid from 7½ to 15 cents an hour for overtime during holidays.

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In *Printing*, female compositors get 25 cents per 1000 ems; this price is considered too small, and it is thought that women should be put on a footing with men in the same office who are paid 30 and 35 cents per 1000; in one case, where a girl, by over-exertion in trying to make good wages at 25 cents per 1000, brought on paralysis of one-half of the body, resulting in permanent injury, the small price paid was thought to be especially hard; if the girl had been paid the same price as the men, there would have been no necessity for overwork. Press-feeders, when working overtime, are paid 20 cents an hour.

For *finishing mittens*, a girl receives 30 cents per 100; it is not possible to make more than $2 per week.

A *sewing machine operator* on quilts used to get 4½, and now 1⅝ cents for finishing comforters (stitching around the edges); when paid 4½ cents girls used to make $10 a week, but the price was cut down immediately, as the employer said he could not have girls making more than his teamster, to whom he paid $9 a week; they work hard now and "like slaves" to make $7.50 a week.

A *mattress sewer* (machine) receives 7 cents for sewing the several sides of a tick and 2 cents a running foot for cushions, including both sides and ends of the cushion.

One table girl in restaurant says she is required to pay for all crockery broken. In stores, one girl says they are obliged to pay one half of the selling price for broken crockery or ware; one other girl who accidentally broke a show-case, left because the price was to be taken from her pay; she was working at the time on 3 per cent commission on sales (with no other pay), and one stormy day she made 5 cents. Two machine operators on cloaks were required to pay 25 and 35 cents respectively for the use of machines; two operators on gossamers were required to pay for needles and thread, in one case 25 cents for a spool of thread and 15 cents a half-dozen for machine needles; they were forbidden to buy them outside; the wages in both cases were reported as $5 a week.

"Seasons."

Carpet sewers have two seasons, 3 months in winter, and 3 months in summer; their wages for these periods average $12 to $13 a week; at other times $6, $7, and even less; the average for the year is from $6 to $7 per week. The season, to one

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girl, only represents about 4 months in the year. Girls report less work than formerly in the carpet business. When the work is dull, girls who sew in stores are expected to come to the store and sit around to anticipate what may come in.

Glove dyers say that in winter there is a great deal to do, and that they have worked late for several months at a time; by so doing they can earn as high as $10 a week. In summer the work is dull and the girls take long vacations; they work in summer two to four days only a week until September.

Saleswomen of fancy goods say the busy seasons are from April to July, and October to January.

In the manufacture of *Men's Clothing*, the work is reported as being good in winter and dull in summer; often during the dull times the girls are obliged to wait in the shop for work to be given out, being mostly piece work. The busy season is only about 4 months, during which time they work very hard 18 hours every day. The health of many of the girls is broken before the end of the season, and they are obliged to go home; all are exhausted by over-work, and could not continue such a fearful strain on their energies much longer. The girls feel obliged to work very hard during the busy season to make up for dull times, frequently working until 12 o'clock and sometimes all night. The rates of pay are much smaller now than formerly; first class pantaloon makers get $2 per pair; custom coat makers make $10 a week, and some by working day and night make $18 in the busy season; other coat makers average $9 in busy season, and $8 in dull times. The work is very dull for 2 months in summer; in slack times, girls lose from one to three days occasionally, amounting in a year to 2 or 3 months. In one store, the girls are always given some work, and the force is never reduced. From July to September, the pay is said to average not more than $2 to $3 a week. Some of the girls only work in the busy season, and remain at home at other times doing housework. One girl reports her work as busiest in the hottest months; they stop work Saturdays at 2 o'clock but it is half-past before they get cleaned up about their machines, and out. In a similar instance, a pantaloon maker says she works in summer until 12 o'clock every night, but in winter not so long; her pay in winter averages only $4 a week, in summer $10 to $10.50.

In *Shirt making*, the busy seasons are in the spring and fall,

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very few girls being kept the year round. About Christmas time, and in the spring, work is very brisk, but for about 4 months in the year there is not enough work to keep the girls busy all day.

The season for silk plush sewers, hat trimmers, and binders lasts about 6 months, and is usually very dull in summer. A *hat binder* says that in busy times she makes $7 a week and over. Her work was reported dull (when seen); also that the shop had been on half-time for months. She says business is hurt by convict labor. *Silk plush sewers* are paid $2 a dozen; by working hard from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M., they can make $2 a day.

Machine operators on gentlemen's furnishing goods have a dull season in July and August.

Dressmakers report busy seasons in the spring and fall, and then they have plenty to do, working early and late, and in some cases bringing their work home. The dull periods come in winter, and July and August. This varies sometimes, one girl reporting herself as being busy from May to August. When work is dull, the girls work at anything they can do, sometimes in retail stores for a few weeks.

Dressmakers working for themselves very often have their regular customers the year round, and have but little slack time except that taken for vacation and rest.

Milliners are busy from April to July, and October to Christmas, from 4 to 7 months in all. Girls work late during the seasons.

Bonnet frame makers have two seasons, from February to May, and August 15th to December. In dull times, a few girls work on short time (from 9.30 to 4), or are idle. During the busy season, they often bring work home; one girl says she could not make $4 per week without so doing; the rates of pay were cut down twice last season. "Time lost" is often attributable to dull season, from 2 to 3 months.

Cloakmakers report busiest seasons as comprising 3 months in spring, and 3 months in fall. One girl says she always brings work home, or she could not make pay received.

A *machine operator* on ladies' wear reports work as brisk in summer, and dull in winter.

A *sewing machine operator* on children's carriage curtains says the season extended from January to July last year; after July, she made lung protectors.

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Hoopskirt makers' work is reported good from February to October.

A *corset maker* says "during 4 months of idleness, went out to do housework, and tided over waiting time."

In *Boots and Shoes*, "there are two working seasons in the year with intervals of 2 months between each, in winter and summer." The dull seasons are from April to June 1, and from the second week in October until Christmas, when there is little or nothing to do, except on order work.

A *press-feeder* (on engraved work) had been working, when visited, half time, or three days a week, for about 5 months.

In *Book-binderies*, there are two seasons, September to February, and in July. In this work, the dull season lasts sometimes for three or four months; the girls during that season are never certain of the amount of work they can have to do.

In *Paper Box* making, one girl says work was dull for two months, fall and spring being the busiest seasons. In the good seasons, she earns good pay.

In *Rubber Goods*, girls employed in gossamer rubber clothing factories report an unusually dull season last year. In many instances rates of pay were cut down, and finally the factories were shut down or run in making hoopskirts, bustles, etc.

In elastic fabric manufactories, work is usually dull in summer.

In *Straw Goods*, the seasons are short but busy. A few girls are kept the year round; one girl says she has only about 2 months dull time (1 month in August and 1 month in December and January); while others report the season as from 6 to 7 months. During the busiest part, girls work until 7 P. M. and make good wages.

In *Confectionery manufactories*, work is reported as dull in summer; in fish packing establishments, the busy season is from June to about Christmas; a salt packing mill was reported as having shut down for 2 months the past year.

In *Tobacco Factories* work is dull once during the winter; the girls work about 9 months in the year.

During the summer months, when work in regular occupation is slack, girls often go to the mountains and seashore and work as table-girls at about $12 a month and board.

In other cases, girls shift from one occupation to another

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during the dull seasons in regular occupation, dressmakers, for instance, working in tailors' shops, or as seamstresses, etc.

The surplus money made in busy times is essential to the tiding over of the dull season, and at the end of the year there is little or nothing left of their earnings.

Expenses.

The disposition of total income is accounted for in the fifteen short tables which follow.

Present Actual Weekly Expenses.

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
$1 00 to $2 00	10	$12 00 to $13 00	12
2 00 to 3 00	41	13 00 to 14 00	5
3 00 to 4 00	84	15 00 to 16 00	7
4 00 to 5 00	165	16 00	2
5 00 to 6 00	194	18 00 to 19 00	5
6 00 to 7 00	183	20 87	1
7 00 to 8 00	133	22 94	1
8 00 to 9 00	84	29 00 to 30 00	2
9 00 to 10 00	51	Not given,	1
10 00 to 11 00	36		
11 00 to 12 00	15	Total,	1,032

Room, Board, and Restaurants.

Classification.	Number.
At Home.	
At home,	503
At home; pays for room,	1
At home; pays for room and board,	14
At home; pays for room and board separately,	2
At home; pays for room and board, occasionally takes meals at restaurants,	1
At home; pays for room and board, takes some meals at restaurants,	1
At home; pays for room and takes meals at restaurants,	1
At home; takes some meals at restaurants,	8
Restaurants.	
For room and meals at restaurants,	10
In summer pays for room and board, in winter for meals at restaurants,	2
Pays for meals at restaurants,	9
Pays for room, board, and dinners,	1
Pays for room and board, and meals at restaurants,	1
Pays for room and board, and extra meals at restaurants,	1
Pays for room and board, and some meals at restaurants,	1
Pays for room and board, meals at restaurants in winter,	1
Pays for room, and takes meals at restaurants,	2
Pays for room and board separately, with some meals at restaurants,	3
Pays for room and board together, with some meals at restaurants,	3
Pays for room and meals at restaurants for self and husband,	1
Room and Board.	
Pays for board, rent free,	1
Pays for room and boards self,	1
Pays for room and board separately,	156
Pays for room and board together,	280
Not Stated, Etc.	
Not stated,	27
Pays weekly for rent,	1
Total,	1,032

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Amount paid Weekly for Board and Room.

[The asterisk indicates that the sum specified is paid regularly, but, in addition, other sums are paid towards the household expenses when possible. Those "at home" have board and room free, but those "at home*" pay something towards household expenses, but not a stated sum weekly.]

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
$0 50*	2	$4 25	15
0 58	1	4 38	1
1 00	1	4 50	33
1 00*	5	4 75	8
1 04	1	5 00	34
1 25	1	5 00*	2
1 25*	4	5 10	1
1 50	10	5 25	5
1 50*	2	5 50	6
1 75	1	5 69	1
2 00	28	5 75	3
2 00*	2	6 00	8
2 25	5	6 25	1
2 30	1	6 50	9
2 42	1	6 75	1
2 50	32	7 00	6
2 50*	5	7 50	1
2 75	5	8 00	1
3 00	91	8 25	1
3 00*	3	8 50	1
3 25	10	10 00	1
3 30	1	11 54	1
3 42	3	13 14	1
3 50	45	At home,	54
3 58	1	At home,*	460
3 75	19	Amount not given,	16
4 00	80		
4 12	1	Total,	1,032

Food and Lodging.

Household Expenses.	
Under $25 00	8
$25 00 to 50 00	23
50 00 to 75 00	42
75 00 to 100 00	55
100 00 to 125 00	73
125 00 to 150 00	48
150 00 to 175 00	47
175 00 to 200 00	48
200 00 to 225 00	27
225 00 to 250 00	30
250 00 to 275 00	15
275 00 to 300 00	14
300 00 to 350 00	10
350 00 to 375 00	7
500 00 to 525 00	2
547 00	1
550 00 to 575 00	3
575 00 to 600 00	2
614 00	1
782 00	1
879 00	1
Total,	458
Room.	
$9 00	1
35 00	1
45 00	1
52 00	1
59 00	1
65 00	1
78 00	1

***Room*—Con.**	
$91 00	1
117 00	1
130 00	1
132 00	1
161 00	1
Total,	12
Room and Household Expenses.	
$50 00	1
65 00	1
68 00	1
80 00	1
107 00	1
190 00	1
204 00	1
212 00	1
219 00	1
Total,	9
Board.	
$39 00	2
43 00	1
75 00	1
78 00	1
117 00	1
144 00	1
Total,	7

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Food and Lodging — Concluded.

Classification.	Number.
Board and Household Expenses.	
$107 00	1
121 00	1
122 00	1
152 00	1
170 00	1
173 00	1
243 00	1
280 00	1
Total,	8
Room and Board.	
Under $25 00	4
$25 00 to 50 00	7
50 00 to 75 00	10
75 00 to 100 00	23
100 00 to 125 00	54
125 00 to 150 00	49
150 00 to 175 00	68
175 00 to 200 00	76
200 00 to 225 00	76
225 00 to 250 00	31
250 00 to 275 00	28
275 00 to 300 00	3
300 00 to 325 00	7

Classification.	Number.
Room and Board — Con.	
$325 00 to $350 00	8
350 00 to 375 00	5
375 00 to 400 00	2
442 00	1
520 00	1
600 00	1
Total,	454
Room, Board, and Household Expenses.	
$79 00	1
88 00	1
105 00	1
109 00	1
162 00	1
175 00	1
194 00	1
196 00	1
202 00	1
213 00	1
224 00	1
241 00	1
493 00	1
Total,	13

Recapitulation.

Classification.	Number.			
	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Household expenses,	32	61	365	458
Room,	8	1	3	12
Room and household expenses,	2	1	6	9
Board,	–	1	6	7
Board and household expenses,	–	1	7	8
Room and board,	35	47	372	454
Room, board, and household expenses,	1	1	11	13
No expense,	5	10	56	71
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

Clothing.

Classification.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Under $10	1	2	20	23
$10 to 20	9	3	50	62
20 to 30	9	8	64	81
30 to 40	6	6	80	92
40 to 50	8	4	79	91
50 to 60	8	13	124	145
60 to 70	6	12	60	78
70 to 80	10	19	103	132
80 to 90	2	8	19	29
90 to 100	1	2	15	18
100 to 110	14	22	102	138
110 to 120	–	–	5	5
120 to 130	3	4	29	36
130 to 140	1	2	–	3
140 to 150	–	–	3	3

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Clothing — Concluded.

Classification.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
$150 to $160	3	10	29	42
160 to 170	–	1	3	4
175	–	2	3	5
191	–	–	1	1
200	1	2	12	15
225	–	–	3	3
250	1	–	2	3
260	–	–	2	2
300	–	–	1	1
450	–	–	1	1
No expense,	–	3	16	19
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

Medical Attendance.

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
$1 00	7	$26 00	1
2 00	6	27 00	1
3 00	3	30 00	4
4 00	4	34 00	1
5 00	13	40 00	5
6 00	4	40 00 (for father)	1
7 00	1	48 00	1
8 00	1	50 00	5
9 00	1	50 00 (for husband)	1
10 00	19	55 00	1
10 00 (for children)	1	62 00	2
10 00 (for relatives)	1	78 00	1
12 00	6	89 00	1
13 00	1	100 00	3
15 00	10	200 00	2
17 00	2	330 00 (for husband)	1
18 00	2	No expense,	892
20 00	18		
21 00 (for children)	1		
25 00	8	Total,	1,032

Fuel.

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
$2 00	1	$12 00	2
3 00	4	13 00	14
4 00	2	14 00	1
5 00	14	17 00	1
6 00	16	18 00	1
7 00	10	19 00	1
8 00	2	20 00	4
9 00	3	No expense,	951
10 00	4		
11 00	1	Total,	1,032

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Washing.

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
$2 00	2	$20 00	3
3 00	2	21 00	1
4 00	2	23 00	1
5 00	8	25 00	8
6 00	1	26 00	19
7 00	2	30 00	1
8 00	1	33 00	1
9 00	2	35 00	1
10 00	3	39 00	1
11 00	1	40 00	1
12 00	1	48 00	1
13 00	7	50 00	1
14 00	3	52 00	5
15 00	5	65 00	1
16 00	4	No expense,	939
18 00	1		
19 00	3	Total,	1,032

Car Fares.

$1 00	3	$25 00	9
2 00	1	26 00	5
3 00	8	27 00	2
4 00	1	28 00	2
5 00	8	29 00	6
6 00	3	30 00	29
8 00	2	31 00	10
9 00	2	35 00	1
10 00	8	39 00	1
11 00	5	40 00	6
12 00	6	45 00	2
13 00	6	48 00	1
14 00	2	49 00	1
15 00	11	50 00	4
16 00	2	52 00	1
17 00	1	60 00	1
18 00	2	75 00	2
19 00	3	80 00	1
20 00	11	No expense,	858
22 00	2		
23 00	1		
24 00	2	Total,	1,032

Support of Others.

$2 00 (child)	3	$27 00 (mother; partial)	1
2 00 (sisters)	1	30 00 (two children; entire)	1
5 00 (relatives; partial)	1	30 00 (relatives; partial)	1
5 00 (sister; partial)	1	30 00 (parents; partial)	1
10 00 (brother; partial)	3	40 00 (child)	1
10 00 (father; partial)	1	40 00 (brother; partial)	1
10 00 (mother; partial)	1	40 00 (sister; partial)	2
10 00 (relatives; partial)	2	45 00 (mother; partial)	2
14 00 (relatives; partial)	1	45 00 (sister; partial)	1
15 00	1	50 00 (child; entire)	2
15 00 (child; partial)	1	50 00 (two children; partial)	1
15 00 (mother; partial)	1	50 00 (father; partial)	1
15 00 (parents; partial)	2	50 00 (mother; partial)	2
20 00 (brother; partial)	2	50 00 (parents; partial)	1
20 00 (mother and sister; partial)	1	50 00 (sister; partial)	2
20 00 (parents; partial)	4	65 00 (mother; partial)	1
20 00 (relatives; partial)	2	75 00 (father; partial)	1
25 00 (child; entire)	1	75 00 (parents; partial)	1
25 00 (mother; partial)	2	77 00 (child; entire)	1
25 00 (relatives; partial)	1	78 00 (child; entire)	1
25 00 (parents; partial)	1	78 00 (mother; partial)	1
25 00 (relatives; partial)	1	95 00 (father; partial)	1
25 00 (sister; partial)	1	96 00 (child; entire)	2

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Support of Others — Concluded.

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
$100 00 (parents; partial)	1	Child; entire,	1
104 00 (two children; entire)	1	Two children; entire,	1
147 00 (mother's relatives; entire)	1	Mother; entire,	2
150 00 (child; entire)	1	Brother and sister; partial,	1
162 00 (father; entire)	1	Child; partial,	1
185 00 (mother and child; partial)	1	Husband; partial,	2
233 00 (child; entire)	1	Mother; partial,	2
302 00 (parents; entire)	1	Parents; partial,	1
329 00 (parents; partial)	1	Relatives; partial,	4
400 00 (mother; partial)	1	Sister; partial,	1
430 00 (parents)	1	No expense,	931
446 00 (child; partial)	1		
Brother and sister,	1	Total,	1,032
Child,	8		

All Other Expenses.

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
Under $25 00	267	$200 00 to $225 00	2
$25 00 to 50 00	215	225 00 to 250 00	3
50 00 to 75 00	83	250 00 to 275 00	3
75 00 to 100 00	29	400 00	1
100 00 to 125 00	15	No other expenses,	384
125 00 to 150 00	14		
150 00 to 175 00	11		
175 00 to 200 00	5	Total,	1,032

Other Expenses: Nature, and Number having such Expenses.

[Summary by number, of preceding expense tables, excepting Food and Lodging, and Clothing.]

Classification.	Personal service. [83]	Trade. [123]	Manufactures. [826]	Aggregates. [1,032]
Car and ferry fares,	7	28	146	181
Children's support,	3	1	24	28
Church,	–	–	6	6
Debts and interest,	–	–	3	3
Dentistry,	3	3	22	28
Fuel and light,	5	7	71	83
Funeral expenses,	1	–	6	7
Furniture,	–	1	7	8
Gave (or assisted) husband,	–	–	2	2
Gave (or assisted) parents,	22	36	198	256
Gave (or assisted) brothers and sisters,	1	4	17	22
Gave (or assisted) relatives,	1	–	7	8
Household expenses,	18	31	206	255
Lodges and societies,	–	–	4	4
Music and painting,	2	4	7	13
Personal expenses,	–	1	8	9
Sickness and medicines,	6	12	109	127
Sundries and incidentals,	55	67	508	630
Washing,	4	10	79	93

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Total Yearly Expenses.

Classification.	Personal service.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Aggregates.
Under $50	2	1	10	13
$50 to 100	5	11	30	46
100 to 150	9	17	80	106
150 to 200	14	17	131	162
200 to 250	21	12	158	191
250 to 300	2	23	146	171
300 to 350	14	17	110	141
350 to 400	3	14	67	84
400 to 450	7	7	36	50
450 to 500	1	1	18	20
500 to 550	1	2	13	16
550 to 600	–	–	6	6
600 to 650	2	1	10	13
650 to 700	1	–	1	2
700 to 750	–	–	3	3
750 to 800	1	–	1	2
800	–	–	1	1
850 to 900	–	–	2	2
900 to 950	–	–	2	2
1,039	–	–	1	1
Totals,	83	123	826	1,032

Savings or Debt.

Classification.	Number.	Classification.	Number.
Savings.		*Debt.*	
$4 00	1	$4 00	1
5 00	4	5 00	2
10 00	2	6 00	3
15 00	1	7 00	1
17 00	1	8 00	1
19 00	1	11 00	1
20 00	5	14 00	1
25 00	11	18 00	1
30 00	6	20 00	4
32 00	1	24 00	1
35 00	1	25 00	2
37 00	1	30 00	1
40 00	10	35 00	1
45 00	1	48 00	1
48 00	1	50 00	1
50 00	19	62 00	1
54 00	1	75 00	3
59 00	1	76 00	1
60 00	3	78 00	1
70 00	1	125 00	2
72 00	1		
73 00	1	Total,	30
75 00	7		
80 00	2		
90 00	1		
100 00	16	Recapitulation.	
105 00	1		
125 00	3		
128 00	1	Savings,	120
150 00	6	Debt,	30
160 00	2	No savings or debt,	882
200 00	3		
250 00	1		
300 00	3	Total,	1,032
Total,	120		

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RECAPITULATION. — *Principal Expenses; Savings and Debt.*

CLASSIFICATION.	PERSONAL SERVICE.		TRADE.		MANUFACTURES.		ALL OCCUPATIONS.	
	Number.	Yearly Average.	Number.	Yearly Average.	Number.	Yearly Average.	Number.	Yearly Average.
Principal Expenses.								
Food and lodging,	78	$165 01	113	$144 43	768	$169 66	959	$166 31
Clothing,	83	65 18	120	80 08	810	66 19	1,013	67 75
Medical attendance,	8	13 88	14	22 00	117	25 65	139	24 60
Fuel,	4	12 50	7	8 71	70	8 50	81	8 72
Washing,	4	27 50	10	24 50	79	19 82	93	20 66
Car fares,	8	20 88	28	26 11	138	22 06	174	22 66
Support of others,	9	72 67	6	68 00	61	66 48	76	67 33
Other expenses,	56	41 61	72	36 11	520	42 17	648	41 45
Total yearly expenses,	83	261 43	123	246 20	826	263 53	1,032	261 30
Savings and Debt.								
Savings,	13	80 69	11	63 82	96	71 95	120	72 15
Debt,	4	21 75	5	31 40	21	40 67	30	36 60

From the recapitulation just given, and the recapitulation of the tables on wages and earnings, we get at the real economic condition of the working girls. By an analysis of the recapitulation of principal expenses, it will be seen that these items of expense are not common to all; for instance, of the 1,032 girls, 959 paid out something for food and lodging, the average yearly expense for each being $166.31; 1,013 spent on an average $67.75 for clothing; only a very small percentage of the whole number were under any expense for medical attendance, fuel, washing, car fares, or support of others, while 648 reported other expenses not classified. These principal expenses not being common to all, it is therefore impossible to give a yearly average for each of the 1,032 girls for each of these items in detail; but the $261.30, given as the average of all expenses for the year, represents the actual average yearly expense for each of the 1,032 girls involved.

The margin of annual income over annual expense is very small; from an annual income of $269.07, the average for all the girls, there must be paid out a yearly expense of $261.30, leaving a margin for everything outside of the absolute necessaries of life of $7.77.

Only 120 out of 1,032 made any savings during the year, the savings being for that 120 an average of $72.15 per year; 30 girls ran into debt to the amount of $36.60 per year on an average; the balance just met their expenses with the assist-

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ance of friends and what could be earned outside regular occupation. Very many who lived with their parents or friends were enabled to get through the year without running in debt through the aid of board being given them; from such figures as we have, we found that only 21+ per cent of those living at home with parents paid board, while 66+ per cent of those living with relatives or friends paid board; taking all in these two classes together we find that only 30+ per cent of all those living with parents, relatives, or friends pay board.

Home Life.

It is not enough to know the wages paid to working girls; the ways in which the money earned is used and the number dependent upon their work, are essential in determining their actual condition. The income and expense tables fully show from what sources the total income is derived, as well as the amounts expended for room and board, or contributed towards the common expenses of the household. They do not show, however, upon how little money, in many instances, the family is obliged to live, and how necessary, under these circumstances, is the constant work of the supporting members of the family.

The information furnished by the working girls shows that the wages earned by them constitute in many cases the chief, and sometimes the entire support of the family, the parents looking to the earnings of one, two, three, and four daughters to pay the household bills; the father often being reported not able to work much or always, on account of disability, from lack of steady work, or possibly, from disinclination to work while there is revenue from any other source. In large families, the earnings of the girls, together with the wages of the father, when all are working, do not more than cover living expenses. The work of the brother or brothers is also spoken of, and their earnings form a part of the family fund. Four sisters are reported as working and supporting the father, who does not work regularly; they pay stated sums each week, and at any time when the father is not working, they pay all their money into the house. Many report it as being very hard work to keep the family together and send the younger children to school; in one instance, those needing support included three children of a deceased

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sister. In some cases, one or both parents are reported as being old or out of health, and the children of the family are often called upon to pay, in addition to the household expenses, bills for medical attendance and sometimes funeral expenses, etc., for parents or other members of the family, which, in most cases, is apt to be quite a heavy tax upon them.

In cases where the father is dead, or not living with the family, the mother is often wholly dependent upon the girls and boys working for her support, and where there are younger children, for their education and support as well; the mother working also at times, or keeping the house only. One girl is reported as having supplied a home for her widowed mother for the past twenty years; others are supporting invalid mothers, sisters, brothers, or other relatives, in whole or in common with one or more sisters or brothers; in some cases, doing the housework besides.

This often entails, in cases where the girl assisted by brothers provides the family income, a great deal of hard work for the girl, she being compelled to work nights to keep up her part of the expenses; in other instances, the brother or brothers being well-situated provide the larger part of income, and of course to that extent relieve the girl of the necessity of extra or undue labor.

In still other cases, where the father is living, the mother adds her weekly earnings to common fund, and where widowed, often has quite a family to maintain.

Girls who have no parents living either provide support for other members of the family, or divide the expense with other brothers or sisters, usually finding it hard work to get along. Others have been obliged to leave their homes on account of bad treatment or conduct of dissipated father, or because they felt the need of work, and not finding it at home, have come to Boston, and are dependent upon themselves for maintenance; these girls also generally contribute something to the support of parents and family at home. One girl has built a cottage for her parents and bought them a horse and carriage, while another lives with sister who requires no board, so that all her surplus earnings may go to the support of their aged and infirm parents. Another girl who used to live with her aunt says she left her, because her aunt charged her for board when sick

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or idle, and she concluded that it was just as cheap to pay her board in the city and save car fares.

Married women living with their husbands are at work, and very often report their earnings as being the major part of joint income. The husbands are reported as either being out of health and not able to work, or only working at times or about half the time, and contributing but little towards the support of the family.

In all these various conditions of the existence of the family, the average wages of the working girls were from $4 to $6 per week, some reporting as low as $1.50 and $2, others $7, $8, $9, and $10, and one as high as $18; the larger part receive the average figures.

It should also be mentioned that in a few instances, the income of the family is increased by rent of tenements sublet, from rooms let to lodgers and boarders, and in the case of a few of the girls their houses, in town and out of town, are owned by them, and the revenues therefrom are applied to living expenses; three sisters so owning a house in common, report a mortgage of $200 on same, with interest at 8 per cent, due in three years, and nothing now saved towards the principal.

The widowed mothers of the girls are also assisted in some cases by pensions, and from charitable sources.

Having considered the support rendered by working girls in the family, it is well to notice how in other cases, the working girls themselves have been aided by relatives and friends, and how circumstanced in a money point of view, at home or wherever located.

In quite a number of cases, the girls report, that living at home or with some members of the family, they are not obliged to work, but do so from choice, or because they do not care to become a burden to their parents, in some cases, paying no board and in dull times staying at home idle; if any board is required, it is always stopped when out of work. Others prefer to work in Boston rather than remain at home, but go home a part of each year on a visit; still others live with friends, are very easily circumstanced and are very well satisfied. In a few instances, married women at work say there is no necessity for working, as their husbands with whom they

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live are well able to support them; they work from choice only.

Of those who derive assistance from their parents in any way, some report that if they did not live at home and receive aid from parents or brothers, they could not live, one girl receiving $8 and $9 a week, besides her board, from parents, the girl being at work because she wants the money to spend. Another girl receives assistance weekly from her mother who is a domestic; another is in debt to her mother for medicines and other things, while others receive money and dresses from home as needed. Another girl says she is the only one that works, as her mother has sufficient property to support the family. Other women, left with children by the death of husband or otherwise, report that if it were not for parents they could not support their children on the wages earned.

Others receive assistance from husbands absent at work in other places, from brothers, married sisters, and friends, who aid them in money, clothes, and in various ways, and with such assistance they are able to get along. Living with brothers, sisters, or relatives, they are either charged no board, or by doing certain parts of the housework or sewing are boarded free. Those living with friends either work nights and mornings at housework, sewing, etc., for their board, or are boarded at low rates out of kindness and when unable to meet expenses are not pressed for board. In one case, an orphan girl who had lived from childhood with relatives who were very cruel to her, she sleeping many a night on the top of the shed for personal safety, reports that the kind-hearted woman who took her in, and with whom she now has a home, only charges her $2.50 a week, and treats her as one of her own girls; in another case, a girl working away from home and upon whom her parents are somewhat dependent, was obliged to have her food given her for some time by friends with whom she lived, or else she could not have maintained herself; she is married, but receives nothing towards support from her husband with whom she does not live. In a few instances, and only a few, support from the city has been given, while in others, extra sewing nights and mornings has helped to piece out income, necessitating, however, a very regular life in order to keep up under this constant strain of hard work.

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Girls living away from home, in boarding and lodging houses, the latter especially, are oftentimes obliged to practise very close economy in living, one girl being reported as taking her meals at restaurants, and often going without her supper as well as other meals, because she did not have the money to pay for them; another, as going without meat for weeks, eating bread only without butter, and seldom able to buy a baker's pie, while in the case of three sisters living in one room, with all meals at restaurants where employed, they are only able to get a bare living without any of life's comforts; they economize in every way possible, buy food and cook it themselves Sundays, and when invited out to dinner (which is only rarely), they make a "field-day" of it.

In the same way, girls speaking of their dress, say that it is almost impossible in many cases to buy new clothes, they depending largely upon what is given them in the way of old dresses and other garments by relatives or friends; others spend little or nothing for clothes each year, or have a new suit once in two or three years. One girl says "it costs every cent she earns for board and other expenses," and that she was obliged to take ten dollars that she had saved for a new dress and pay a doctor's bill, and that she is in consequence nearly destitute of clothing suitable for street or store wear. This matter of dress, she says, has a great deal to do with one's success in seeking employment, a poorly dressed woman being refused on the score generally of "just hired," while a shabbily dressed girl is entirely ignored.

Touching the question of income, and in addition to and explanatory of the savings or debt table, are the facts reported by some of the working girls as to how they have been able to make some slight saving each year, or the causes which have led them into debt. Some of the girls report that it takes about all they ever earn to meet expenses, and that it is only by the strictest economy that they can lay by anything; two others, sisters, say they want for nothing, live frugally and manage to save a little something, while another says she pays all of her money to her mother, but thinks it is being saved for her ultimate benefit. Four sisters report that they each expect to receive $200 from the estate of a deceased uncle, while one girl says that the $40 saved the past year she intends to

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send to her parents. Of those who have saved in past years any considerable sums, two are reported as having $500 in savings bank, in one case the result of seven years' savings; two others, as having $100 saved, in one case during four years of work; one other girl says her savings in all amount to $300, while still another says that in three years she has almost paid for a $300 piano. A tailoress, earning ten dollars a week, says she has lost money in various savings banks, $300 of which was in Mrs. Howe's "institution," but notwithstanding these losses she has about $5,000 saved. Another woman, well advanced in life, says she has during the past year built a little house to provide for old age, and that in her working career she has accumulated some hundreds of dollars, but could not have done so if she had not been with friends and not obliged to pay any board. In still other cases, one girl says she is using her money towards clearing a debt on a farm left her by her father, while another says three years ago she saved up money enough to pay the passage to this country of her mother and brother. From those in debt, or without savings, comes the report that through the sickness of the girl herself or her mother, the savings of years have been eaten up by medicines, etc.; in one instance, a girl reports that during a ten weeks' sickness two years ago she spent the savings of eight years and was $20 in debt. Another says she has incurred a debt of $75 on account of the expenses of her son's illness; another that she placed some money, the savings of many years, in the hands of a friend who has lost it by speculation, while still another says she opened in company with another woman a boarding and lodging house, but owing to the bad management, as she says, of the other woman, the venture was a failure and she suffered a loss of $500 in money; she has had some money left her, and that with what she has earned make her savings now amount to $500.

In a few instances, girls are reported as having come to Boston from other states and countries, on account of the favorable reports received of plenty of work and good pay, and with the expectation of making a great deal of money, but in all these cases they are dissatisfied and intend to return at their earliest opportunity; they report the work duller here even than from whence they came, and that they have been unable

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to find sufficient good paying work upon which to live. Others say that during work-life there is little chance for amusement, while others think girls in many cases would be much better off at housework or some kindred occupation than in shops or factories. One girl left her work to do light housework in a boarding house, but found there were thirty boarders to work for, and so left and went back to her usual occupation.

It is interesting to note the "life" experiences of a few who have been at work for a number of years and have a history, and from them learn what the future of working girls entirely dependent upon their own labor may be, if the conditions developed in regard to small pay, etc., should continue.

A carpet sewer, 34 years of age, and now earning six dollars a week, says she was married at 29 and lived with her husband until, on account of his dissipated habits and neglect of her, she finally left him and went to work, earning $2 a week and running up a board and lodging bill of $35. She has received since a little money from her husband's lodge and makes a little extra by crocheting tops on woollen mittens at ten cents per dozen pairs. She gets her own meals on a little parlor stove and is compelled to live in a small way in order to keep herself and boy alive; she spends scarcely anything for clothing.

A coat maker, earning six dollars a week, says that at the age of fourteen she had a fever and for lack of proper medical care it settled in her right leg, causing decay of the bone; although a great sufferer, she has worked for 26 years and taken care of herself without assistance. She had one hundred dollars in the bank in December, but in consequence of dull times was obliged to draw it out to meet expenses. Eleven years ago, she made the acquaintance of another lame girl, and formed with her a partnership both in their work and housekeeping. They share everything in common and their relations have been of a most affectionate and self-denying character.

In a garret, four stories up, was found a machine operator on men's clothing who said she was married at the age of 20; her husband was consumptive but lived 16 years after her marriage. During her married life she worked more or less, at home and in stores. She has two children, a boy of 11 and a girl of 5, but they do not now live with her; up to a short

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time since, the boy lived with her and went to school; her work failing, she could not pay his board in advance, and he was sent to live with relatives. At night, after working through the day, she makes clothes for her children and does her own sewing and washing; she has not had a new dress for three years, and she says it sometimes costs a good deal more than she earns to provide for herself and children, and that she has often had to go without her supper.

In another instance, a very bright, smart and most intelligent woman was found living in a small attic room lighted and ventilated by the skylight only. In her younger years, she said she taught school in summer and went to school in winter, studying music and preparing herself to enter the Normal school to become a teacher. Disappointed in this respect, she has had a rather hard life since, and now has a little child to support. While at work, she leaves her little girl at the Day Nursery and pays five cents for the privilege. In the dull season, she has lived on less than a dollar a week for food for herself and child. When seen she was doing quite well as compared with her experience for some years; she had paid her rent to date and had the first five dollars in her pocket over and above living expenses for many a day, with a prospect of earning sufficient to fully meet running expenses. She felt quite elated over what seemed good fortune to her, it being something new in her experience as a working woman.

In the same way, a very intelligent, well-educated and good-appearing lady, apparently quite comfortably situated with relatives, reported that five years ago her husband was sunstruck, and two years after he was obliged to be confined in an asylum, where he died. During his illness and after his death, having no money or property, the support of the family including two children, now six and eight years respectively, devolved upon her, and she went out sewing, making cloaks and suits, and in dull seasons doing nursing and such other work as she could find. Being quite smart, she succeeded in making, as she says, $400 a year for almost four years. Constant application to work, often until 12 at night and sometimes on Sundays (equivalent to nine ordinary working days a week), affected her health and injured her eyesight. She has been treated for her eyes and was ordered by the doctor to

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suspend work, stay in doors and keep out of sun and lamp light; but she must earn money, and so she has kept on working. Her eyes weep constantly, she cannot see across the room and "the air seems always in a whirl" before her. She complains that women having husbands employed, work in shops for rates of pay less than girls who are dependent solely on themselves can afford. On account of her poor health, the past year has been a bad one for her, and she has been unable to meet her expenses. She was obliged to sell some of the furniture bought when married and other articles, and owed when seen three months' board for self and children; she gets aid from relatives in the shape of clothing for children, and that is all. She hopes something may be done for working girls and women, for, however strong they may be in the beginning, "they can't stand white slavery for ever."

VI. MORAL CONDITION.

The moral condition of the working girls cannot be stated with that statistical accuracy which belongs to the other conditions we have discussed, and yet in certain directions we have the most positive information and of such a character that it possesses all the value of a statistical statement.

It has often been said that the shop girls are an immoral class, that it is largely from their ranks that prostitution is recruited, and the vile charge has often been made that in great stores where many girls are employed, an engagement often depends upon the willingness of the saleswoman or shop girl to become the intimate friend of either the proprietor or head of a department. The assertion is often very flippantly bandied about that when a girl seeks employment and the wages offered are very low and she objects to such low wages, she is coolly informed that she must seek some gentleman to help her to support herself. In addition to our desire to ascertain the general moral condition which surrounds the working girls of Boston, we have had a very strong desire to ascertain the truth or falsity of these damaging assertions and charges, and first, we will consider the girls in their homes and employments. Under social condition, we dealt very fully with the condition of the girls in their homes.

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It was seen that a very large proportion of them were living at home with parents and friends. In addition to this we found that in nearly all the cases where a girl was called upon in the evening and found to be out, her parents or the friends with whom she was living, knew of her whereabouts, and would oftentimes send for her to come home and give the information sought by the agents. This evidence in itself is very emphatic in establishing the moral surroundings at least of the girls involved. A few of the girls testify to ill treatment by friends or relatives, but as a rule, they were surrounded by such home influences that it is entirely unreasonable to believe them to be guilty of walking in evil ways. Some of them have spoken very frankly about ill treatment by their employers; some of these say that the employers or the men placed in charge are in the habit of speaking very roughly to employés and oftentimes while they do not swear at the girls, they use violent and sometimes bad language before them; others are said to curse and swear at the girls and treat them very shabbily. One girl says she has been subjected to rough words and harsh treatment from the foreman in charge of the department; his general demeanor is bad. She says he is a good tool for employers, who are all right themselves apparently, but that they do not know of many things which otherwise might be remedied; they place implicit confidence in him and having little or no knowledge of their help, they do not know but what their employés are well treated.

Another girl says her employer is good natured according to his mood; if he does not like the way the work is done, he is apt to take it rudely from her hands and tell her to leave; on the other hand, he might feel good natured enough to pay her in advance if he thought she needed money.

In some places, during working hours, no one is allowed to call upon the girls employed; even on the occasion of the death of a friend who was killed, the girl was notified after much trouble, and then only through a speaking tube. This girl says she was absent two and three-quarter hours, and her employer, although knowing the circumstances, would not allow her the time; he also fails to pay for overwork when done. Other girls speak of the bad language used by employers, and in some cases say they had left for this reason.

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Only five girls were found of the whole number interviewed who gave any specific reasons why their surroundings in the shops and places of employment were not of a moral character. In almost every case, the answer was that, so far as known, there were no immoral influences exerted over the girls at their work, but rather that the moral atmosphere of the places where employed was very good and as pleasant as could be wished. In fact, it is reasonable to suppose that employers are as anxious to have good moral conditions exist in their places as any other class of men.

The working girls seen by the agents were well appearing generally, frank and honest in their statements, and gave every indication that they were leading orderly, upright lives. Certainly, there was little or no evidence to the contrary, nor has there been anything adduced in support of the rumors to which we have referred. They were mentioned frequently to the agents, both by the working girls and by women of bad repute, but, as already remarked, in only five instances could these rumors be traced to anything tangible whatever, and these instances were of such a trivial nature that they are hardly entitled to a place in this Report.

We do not hesitate to assert that the working girls of Boston are, as a rule, living in a moral atmosphere so far as their homes are concerned, and that they are not corrupted by their employers, and that employers do not seek to corrupt them. All such statements originate in the idea that girls cannot dress well with the small wages they receive, unless they lead immoral lives in which they receive pecuniary assistance.

The testimony of capable and honest women, of the heads of departments in dry goods stores, millinery establishments, of forewomen in shops, matrons of homes, and of all those best informed and in the best position to give testimony on this point, is that the working girls are as respectable, as moral, and as virtuous as any class of women in our community; that they are making as heroic a struggle for existence as any class is a fact which all the statistics prove.

The idea that well dressed girls receiving low wages must live disreputable lives is a very common one, but, as has been shown under economic condition and other chapters of this Report, a large number of these girls live in comfortable

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homes with parents in comparatively easy circumstances and well able and willing to support their children, who pay little or no board and spend their earnings as they please, chiefly for dress. Many are graduates from the High School, and large numbers are employed for months in making out commercial lists and addressing envelopes for the pittance of two or three dollars per week; at the end of such service they leave and their places are filled by others recently graduated from school; the supply of this labor always exceeds the demand.

Other well dressed girls, who live at home, turn their earnings into the common family fund and their clothes are provided for by their parents and these are generally made during the evening by themselves, and by skill and ingenuity a good appearance is made at little cost. It is only the few who are well dressed and helped by their friends who attract attention, and of these the question is often asked, how can they dress well when they earn so little? Such questions led to the idea that they take up prostitution, but the fact that the girl works hard all day for three or four dollars a week is sufficient proof that she is not living in prostitution; girls cannot work hard all day and be prostitutes too.

There is another class of working women who live in the city among strangers, whose home is the boarding house or lodging room and who are away from home influence, but our conclusion from the facts gathered is that their number is much less than is generally supposed; but many of this class have good homes in the country, or friends living there, to which they return when sick or out of work, and they are often supplied with clothing by their friends at a distance. There are others however who have no home but the boarding house, and no friends to depend upon for aid, sympathy, or moral encouragement, and it is among this class of shop girls chiefly, that the aid and assistance of the benevolent and charitably inclined people of our city should be directed. It is among these that Boffin's Bower* exerts a great influence, and with whom the name of Jennie Collins* is a household word; but none of these girls can by any possible stretch of the imagination be charged with being dissolute. Our agents have

* See note on page 133, *post*.

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visited them in their rooms and held free and frank converse with them; they have spoken frankly about themselves as to how they were circumstanced, and our agents have come away impressed with the heroic struggle they are making to lead a proper life. The weakest and least competent go to Boffin's Bower and to some other establishments, where, if they are in need of a meal or dinner, they can get it without lowering themselves by begging.

About sixty girls board and lodge at the Young Women's Christian Association building, Warrenton Street; they pay from $3.00 to $5.00 per week, including washing; they have religious services night and morning and are expected to attend church at least once on Sunday; also, they are obliged to be in the house before 10 o'clock at night at which time the doors are locked. All these girls are struggling hard to secure an honest livelihood and are surrounded by good moral influences and are living virtuous lives; this is the testimony of those in charge.

Many working women out of employment find a temporary home at 17 Davis Street; the small charge of 15 cents is made for a meal or for a lodging, while if a girl out of employment has no money, she is allowed to stay five days and everything possible is done to find her employment; but the inmates of this home are mostly domestic servants, a class not considered in this investigation, and the home on Davis Street is simply mentioned as an instance of what may be done to help girls who are out of employment. The matron, however, testified that she had seen a great deal of the working women, and held a high opinion of them, especially of those who worked in stores and shops, and that when in temporary difficulties they have too much pride and self respect to apply to any of the charitable institutions for aid, and live on one meal per day, and as far as their morality goes, she believes implicitly in them.

On Harvard Street, in connection with Hotel Harvard, is a house having a flat of 24 rooms which are let exclusively to working women at from $1.00 to $2.50 per week each; these rooms are under the charge of a special janitor who has been six years in his present position and has seen much of and knows much about the working women of Boston; his testimony is emphatic that there is not a more industrious, moral, or virtu-

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ous class in the community. He says the idea is preposterous that they walk the streets at night or are improperly influenced by their employers.

The matrons of the homes on Pleasant Street and North Bennet Street give evidence to the same effect. The same testimony comes from correctional institutions, matrons and superintendents, that they rarely if ever have any females coming from stores or shops. The matron of the Penitent Females Refuge in Rutland Street, a house of mercy which offers refuge to fallen women who desire to return to the paths of virtue, has been connected with the institution for over 20 years and has had a very wide experience among fallen women, and she holds a high opinion of the virtue and moral character of the working women of Boston; she said there was no truth in the charges of immorality against the girls; that some of the women involved would be sure to drift there to her home or she would be likely to hear about them from some of her inmates, into whose history and antecedents inquiries are made. Like evidence comes from the Home for Destitute Women in Oak Place.

Interviews upon this subject with prostitutes on the streets and with night policemen on their beats, all tend to show one thing, that all such statements as those referred to are utterly false and without foundation.

A captain of police expressed the matter well when he said that people, who charge the working women with walking the streets at night for evil purposes, do not know what they are talking about; night walkers are all of them hardened convicts or prostitutes; some of them may have been hard working women, but no working woman ever walks the streets as a prostitute. This captain said that when a girl falls from virtue, she has first to graduate as a "parlor girl," and then serves some time in a still lower house before she is hardened enough to take to the streets. All the officers with whom our agents conversed on the subject gave similar testimony.

We have been thus explicit upon this particular point of our investigation because men have come to this office with the assertion that the streets were crowded with working girls in the evening, who were in the habit of soliciting men to accompany them home, and these gentlemen have expressed themselves as greatly astonished that in a city as well regulated as

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Boston, girls should come out of stores and shops and ply their vocation as night walkers on the streets in the evening.

The only remark we can make in this matter, after having given, as we have, positive testimony that such charges are absolutely untrue, is, that if gentlemen have had such experiences on our streets it does not speak well for them and indicates to our mind that the first offence was on their part and that they were again mistaken in supposing the girls they were approaching were working girls.

Let us now consider how far the ranks of prostitution are fed by girls from our shops. From 170 inmates of houses of ill-repute, known to the police, we have gathered some very valuable information; the causes given for their taking up the life they follow is of interest. Of these 170, 22 declined to give any cause, 17 entered their present life on account of ill-treatment at home, 59 from choice, most of them on account of love of easy life and love of dress, 26 testify that they were driven into the life by poor pay and hard work, while 46 were led into the life through seduction. It is important to know just the course so far as given through which these women have passed before entering their present life. This is shown in the following table. This table is to be read thus, taking the first item; a woman was employed in a box factory, was then married, then became a dressmaker, and then entered a house of ill-repute. With this explanation the whole table is easily understood.

Occupations.	Number.
Box factory, married, dressmaker,	1
Canning goods, table work, at home,	1
Chambermaid, seamstress,	1
Coal picker and begging, dressmaker,	1
Compositor, married, music store,	1
Corset factory, housework,	1
Corset maker,	1
Cotton mill,	10
Cotton mill, at home,	4
Cotton mill, hotel waitress,	1
Cotton mill, housework,	5
Cotton mill, housework, table work, housework,	1
Dressmaker,	4
Dressmaker, at home,	1
Dressmaker, married,	2
Dressmaker, shoe factory, married,	1
Dressmaker, table work, at home,	1
Dressmaker, tailoress, cotton weaver, at home,	1
Dry goods store, cloak maker,	1

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Occupations.	Number.
Hat factory, cotton mill, hotel work, care of invalid,	1
Hoopskirt factory, jewelry finisher, seamstress,	1
Hosiery mill, teacher, table work, at home,	1
Housework,	18
Housework, at home,	3
Housework, brush maker, at home,	1
Housework, cotton mill,	3
Housework, cotton mill, bookkeeper,	1
Housework, cotton mill, married,	1
Housework, hoopskirt factory,	1
Housework, hotel work,	1
Housework, lozenge factory, dressmaker,	1
Housework, machine sewer, table work, at home,	1
Housework, married,	2
Housework, married, liquor business,	1
Housework, miscellaneous work, table work,	1
Housework, rubber factory,	1
Housework, saleswoman,	1
Housework, seamstress,	1
Housework, shoe shop,	2
Housework, table work,	5
Housework, table work, at home,	1
Housework, table work, dressmaker,	1
Housework, tailoress,	1
Jewelry, at home,	1
Married (no previous occupation),	1
Milliner, at home,	1
Mill operative,	2
Music teacher,	1
Nurse, brush factory, seamstress,	1
Nurse, cotton mill,	2
Nurse, housework,	2
Nurse, housework, cotton mill,	1
Nurse, table work, housework,	1
Nurse and housework,	1
Nurse and housework, cotton and woollen mills,	1
Nurse girl, housework, saleswoman, at home,	1
Nurse girl, saleswoman,	1
Nursery work, housework,	1
Paper mill,	1
Print works, at home,	1
Reform school, housework,	1
Rubber factory,	1
Saleswoman,	2
Saleswoman, housework, married,	1
Saleswoman, table work,	2
Shirt maker,	1
Shoe factory,	3
Stocking weaver, housework,	1
Table work,	5
Table work, chambermaid,	1
Table work, hosiery mill,	1
Table work, married, at home,	1
Table work, saleswoman, cotton weaver,	1
Tailoress,	2
Tailoress, married,	1
Tailoress, table work,	1
Tailoress, upholstery work,	1
Thread mill, housework,	1
Woollen mill,	2
Writer in office, at home,	1
No previous occupation,	30
Total,	170

To summarize the previous occupation, or that immediately preceding their entry upon the life of shame, we reach the following results: 60 came directly from housework, table or hotel work; 32 from textile factories; 6 from shoe factories; 19 were dressmakers, seamstresses, or tailoresses; 5 were sales-

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women; 18 had been in various occupations, while 30 had had no previous occupation.

The foregoing statements do not prove unfavorable to the working girls. These 170 women are leading lives of shame it is true, many of them leading lives of sorrow, also. Often during this investigation when considering this class of women, and the temptation to which girls are exposed, we have wished that public condemnation could fall as severely upon the seducer, and upon the tempter, as it has in the past upon his victim. This punishment would be quite severe enough.

In conclusion, so far as this part on moral condition is concerned, we can most freely and positively assert that the working girls of Boston are making an heroic, an honest, and a virtuous struggle to earn an honorable livelihood, and that it is rare that one of them can be found following a life other than one of integrity. We can also assert, to the credit of the merchants and employers of Boston, that they do not make the honor of the girls they employ the price of a position.

If, in our future investigations, we find this is not true, we assure the guilty ones that their infamous business shall be exposed.

We, of course, do not wish to be understood as asserting that the working girls are any better than the same number of girls in any other calling, for the amount of private immorality in any community or among any class cannot be traced, yet they come out of this investigation with as good a name as that which can attach to any class.

We only wish it were possible to investigate and expose the conduct of men who help women into fallen lives, and then see these men meet the punishment which justly belongs to them.

The fact that here and there a girl forsakes the path of virtue and lives a sinful life should not be used to the detriment of the class to which she belongs, especially when her life is peculiarly exposed to temptation, as is the case with girls struggling along on five dollars or less per week. It is easy to be good on a sure and generous income; it requires the strongest character to enable one to be good and respectable on an unstable income of five dollars per week.

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RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Summarized, the investigation into the condition of the working girls of Boston enables us to state that in round numbers,—

There are 20,000 working girls in the city of Boston, exclusive of domestics; of these 68.7 per cent are living at home with parents or other relatives; 11.3 per cent are living in boarding houses; 15 per cent in lodging houses; and 5 per cent in private families.

The single constitute 88.9 per cent of the whole; the married, 6.7 per cent; the widowed, 4.4 per cent. In regard to nativity, 58.4 per cent were born in Massachusetts, but both parents of 73.8 per cent were foreign born, and 3.9 per cent had one parent foreign born, the purely American girls being 22.3 per cent of the whole.

The present average age of the working girls is 24.81 years, while the average age at which they began work was 16.81, and the average time actually at work, 7.49 years; the average number of occupations followed is 1.78, and the average time spent in each, 4.43 years. Of the whole average time employed, during 6.31 years they have been employed in Boston, or 84.3 per cent of the whole time; so the working girls of Boston are Boston girls.

Of the whole, 85+ per cent do their own housework and sewing, either wholly or in part.

But 22+ per cent are allowed vacations, and 3.9 per cent receive pay during vacation; the average vacation for those receiving it being 1.87 weeks. A little over 26 per cent work the full year without loss of time, while 73+ per cent of the whole lose an average of 12.32 weeks each; the average time worked by all during the year is 42.95 weeks. In personal service, 26.5 per cent work more than 10 hours per day; in trade, 19.5 per cent are so employed, and in manufactures, 5.6 per cent; in all occupations, 8.9 per cent work more than 10 hours per day, and 8.6 per cent more than 60 hours per week.

In regard to health, out of 7.49 years employed, the average time for the working girls, 5.57 years have been in good health, or in other terms during 74.4 per cent of the whole time employed they have been in good health; or referring to num-

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bers, 76.2 per cent of the whole number employed are in good health.

The present actual weekly earnings (week of investigation, 1883) are for all employed $6.35, but the average weekly earnings for the average time employed, 42.95 weeks, was $6.01, *and the average weekly earnings of the working girls of Boston for a whole year are $4.91.*

The average weekly income, including earnings, assistance, and income from extra work, is $5.17 for the year.

The average yearly income from all sources is $269.07 and the average yearly expenses for positive needs are $261.30, leaving but $7.77 on the average as a margin for books, amusements, etc.

Those making savings are 11+ per cent of the whole, their average savings being $72.15 per year. A few run in debt, the average debt being $36.60 for the less than 3 per cent incurring debt.

Of the total average yearly expenses *63+ per cent must be expended for food and lodging and *25+ per cent for clothing, a total of 88+ per cent of total expenses for subsistence and clothing, leaving but 11+ per cent of total expense to be distributed for all the other wants of living.

The working girls of Boston, as a class, are honest, industrious and virtuous, and are making an heroic struggle against many obstacles, and in the face of peculiar temptations, to maintain reputable lives; they are entitled to the aid, sympathy, and respect of all who love good order, honest lives, and industrious habits.

With the facts before us, and by which we can very accurately determine the condition of the working girls of Boston, it would be reasonable to suppose that some suggestion might be advanced, looking to the general improvement of that condition. We should not forget that with the progress of the modern industrial system there seems to be no limit to the industrial opportunities of women. A quarter of a century ago

* These percentages agree with the law laid down by Dr. Engel of Prussia as to percentage of expenses belonging to subsistence, etc., which law was fully corroborated by the investigations of this bureau in 1875. See Sixth Annual Report, Mass. Bureau of Statistics of Labor, pp. 437-441.

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women were allowed to enter but few occupations; now, as seen by the first tables on occupation, there are hundreds of avocations in which they can find employment. The result of this vast extension of opportunity is the same as under like conditions in other directions; whenever any industrial operations are simplified to such an extent that the weaker person can perform what was done of old by the stronger one, the cheaper labor comes in and wages must of necessity be lowered temporarily. As the adult man has in light occupations given place to the woman or the young person, wages in specific employments have decreased as compared with the former wages of the man, but have vastly increased as compared with the former wages of the woman or young person; in other words, by the progress of, or change in industrial conditions, the limit to the employment of women has been removed and their opportunity for earning wages correspondingly increased and the wages themselves greatly enhanced. Now the working girls of Boston find themselves in the condition of such new elements of labor, and no action can be taken which will increase abnormally their wages, for they are now earning something where formerly they could earn nothing.

For an increase of wages, certainly a most desirable result to be gained, they must depend upon industrial and economic conditions, and not upon legislative enactment or even to concerted actions of persons charitably and benevolently disposed.

While in regard to their wages no suggestions can be made by which they can be improved, improvement is possible in nearly every other direction.

First. Their hours of labor should not exceed ten hours per day, for, as we have seen, 85 + per cent of the working girls of Boston do their own housework and sewing either wholly or in part, and this home work must be done in addition to that performed for their employers. They should not be kept too constantly at work; in stores when trade is dull some might be allowed, as they are in many cases, an opportunity to go home for the purpose of attending to domestic sewing, and in many ways their burden might be lightened. Employers can do more in this direction than can be accomplished by law; more kindliness on their part, more thoughtfulness as to the condition of their employés in all things that belong to physical and sanitary

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conditions would result in making the girls happier in their lot, more cheerful in the service rendered, and we are sure the economic results of such kindliness and thoughtfulness would be realized in the returns to capital invested. Those employers who understand the power of moral forces, of human sympathy, of care for the welfare of their employés, have seen the positive economic results of their broad-heartedness; positive and practical benefits are the actual outcome of an investment of this kind. We are not suggesting sentimentalism, but the application of the highest principles.

Second. We would suggest that parents teach their children to respect all honest labor; the honest working girl engaged in honest labor should be respected by all honest minded people; she should be welcomed in the churches of the city, she should be drawn into the best associations where social and moral surroundings would aid her in cultivating her own self respect, and in which mutual assistance would be rendered; certainly it should not be possible to class her as the "forgotten woman;" her struggle is too heroic, her hardships too painful, her lot too dreary for Christian people to thoughtlessly pass her by.

Third. One great lack in the lower grades of industry is the want of thorough training in technical knowledge, and of the capacity for close application; to secure these, there should be numerous institutions for free instruction in various branches of work. Such institutions already exist and are doing most excellent work; prominent among these are, sewing schools under the patronage of churches, the Chapel of the Evangelists, the Young Women's Christian Association, the North End Laundry, the Temporary Home for Working Women, the Training School for Nurses, the School of the Church of our Father, and several others; all such institutions should be generously supported and their number increased. These institutions together with evening schools can do much towards making the labor of the working girls far more efficient, thus bringing their economic conditions to a higher plane.

Fourth. We would like to see established homes for working girls; these should be founded on the basis of such homes in London on the plan elaborated by John Shrimpton, Esq., of London. These homes are for the express purpose of accommodating young women engaged in business during the day,

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the object being to furnish a respectable home during those trying periods of non-employment, and while looking for a new situation; it is during this time that the girl is most subject to temptation, and most liable to succumb to evil. Poor, out of work, and seeking employment day after day, then is the time she needs all the strength of the highest virtue; and the more attractive she is the greater must be her moral power. We have seen that the girls are employed on an average but 42.95 weeks in the year; this fact shows the necessity of the establishment of one or more such homes; these homes are not charity affairs in the general sense, but really excellent boarding houses where a girl out of employment can find a good home with good living, including use of dining and sitting rooms, and library, at a minimum cost, which cost is charged to her, if she has no means to pay, until such time as she finds a new situation; she is then allowed to remain in the home and pay off her indebtedness by instalments, while the rate of her living is not increased. If she has been obliged to remain at the home so long that the indebtedness is a burden the matron of the home reports this fact to the proper officers, or to benevolent individuals, and she is aided. Of course no girl of bad character is allowed to remain in these homes.

The rates in the London homes are as follows: — for rent of rooms, including use of dining and sitting rooms with library, from 60 cents to $1.00 per week; board, meaning thereby, breakfast, dinner, and tea, averages $1.12 per week, subject to special arrangement; separate meals are, breakfast 5 cents, dinner 12 cents, tea 5 cents, supper 3 cents. There are now in London several of these homes located in different parts of the city, but within that great district where manufactures abound.

The rules for the government of these homes, taking those for the residents at Morley House in Fitzroy Square as a sample, are as follows: —

I. Each Resident is required to make her own bed, and keep her compartment neat, and is expected to look after her own luggage, as the Committee will not hold themselves responsible for any loss.

II. Needlework and writing are not allowed to be done in the bedrooms, as their occupation prevents a current of fresh air passing through the rooms, and impedes the servants in their work.

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The compartments to be left by 10 a.m., Sundays included. It is particularly requested that on Sunday the Residents abstain from needlework.

III. Each Resident when at home is *requested* to attend Family Prayers, which commence at half-past eight in the morning, and half-past nine at night; and the Bible Reading, held on Sunday and also on one evening in the week.

The doors are closed at half-past ten p.m. In individual cases arrangements may be made with the Superintendent for Residents returning *occasionally* at a later hour.

IV. As the object with which this House has been established is to provide all the comforts and blessings of "Home Life" for those who cannot reside with their own families, it is earnestly hoped that all the Residents will in every way assist in promoting that object, the accomplishment of which so largely rests with themselves.

V. Rent of Bedroom to be paid in advance.

VI. No stimulants allowed on the premises.

VII. Each Resident is required to pay One Penny per week towards the support of the Sick Fund, which is established for the benefit of those residing in this House. In all cases medicine is supplied free for 21 days, and in the event of any Resident being confined to the House on account of illness, One Shilling per day is allowed for a period of not more than 14 days. The Sick Fund is under the management of the Superintendent.

The government of these homes is under a board of trustees, with treasurer, finance committee and so forth, with the founder, John Shrimpton, as the honorary director, and who has the general business management of them. One of the homes is named the "Garfield House," in honor of the late president of the United States, and is situated at 361 Brixton Road, S. W. Each house is under the immediate charge of an experienced matron, and everything is done to make the residents of the homes happier in their lot, and to lead them into a higher moral atmosphere; their success has been really surprising. With one such home in Boston, under proper management, more real practical good could be accomplished than through any other means. Something kindred to them is already in existence here, but nothing which fully meets their purpose; the Warrenton Street establishment of the

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Young Women's Christian Association more nearly represents such homes than any other in the city.

The great success of the London homes lies in the fact that he residents of them are on an independent basis, as they are not objects of charity.

Boffin's Bower * assists working girls by advice and encouragement in carrying out their views, by aiding them in finding suitable employment, and, if destitute, there they can get a wholesome meal. The Temporary Home for Working Women, on Tremont Street, has some of the features of the London home, but none in the city supply the want furnished by such establishments as the homes for working girls in London.

Fifth. If people of wealth, in making provision for the distribution of that wealth by will, could be impressed with a knowledge of the amount of happiness they could bring to deserving people by remembering the generally weak institutions which are fighting bad conditions, they would, we feel certain, liberally endow such institutions, or provide the means for the establishment of new ones upon better and broader plans. It may be that the time has now come when, instead of leaving great sums to educational institutions, money can be made to tell more for the practical Christianity of the age by so placing it as to help relieve those who are obliged to make the contest of life with the barely elementary education furnished by the lowest grades of schools, the necessity of providing their own support too often obliging them to forsake the school for the shop.

* Miss Jennie Collins, the founder of Boffin's Bower, died July 20, 1887, aged 57 years. The work inaugurated by Miss Collins is being carried forward as she hoped to live to see done, that is, by the establishment of homes so cheap in their charges that working girls can take care of themselves without becoming objects of charity. The name Boffin's Bower is not used, the work being now done by the New England Helping Hand Society. It is located at No. 12 Carver Street, Boston. Mrs. Micah Dyer, Jr., is Chairman, and Mrs. E. Trask Hill, Secretary.

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